

ST. LAWRENCE
RIVER PROJECT
WAY CLEARED

Plans Are Made for Engineering Survey by U. S.-Canadian Agreement

DIVERSION OF LAKE
WATER IS AN ISSUE

Mr. Hoover Says Investigation Will Clear Up Water Levels Problem

WASHINGTON, April 23—Final agreement between the United States and Canada on instructions to be given the Joint Engineering Board, charged with responsibility for developing the St. Lawrence River deepwaterway project, has been announced simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa. Negotiations have been in progress for more than a year on one clause of the instructions which has been in dispute.

The complete correspondence, including the final draft of instructions to the engineers, is covered by 15 notes exchanged by the State Department and the British Embassy. They show that a compromise finally was reached under which the joint board was directed to consider in its study the effect on natural water levels in the St. Lawrence River of diversions of water from the Great Lakes or the river made under license of either Government.

Hoover Statement
In connection with publication of this correspondence by the State Department, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as chairman of the American St. Lawrence Commission, issued a statement saying that the settlement marked "a decided step in progress toward determination of the facts and therefore the solution of the problem."

He pointed out that Congress already had appropriated \$275,000 for the engineering work, and that the Canadian Government also had made necessary appropriations, so that detailed plans, estimates of power to be developed through the project, and all other engineering facts, could be prepared within a year for the two governments.

"Parallel with the engineering investigation, an exhaustive survey of the economic aspects of these outlets from the Great Lakes, the value of the development of electrical power from the St. Lawrence Canal, and other questions will be continued by the Department of Commerce," he added. "These two investigations should be completed within approximately 12 months, and it then will be possible finally to determine national policies and to proceed with active steps in realization of the lakes-to-sea connection."

Revision of Estimates
The original draft of the instructions for the Joint Board of Engineers was prepared by a group of technical officers of the two Governments, and signed in Montreal in June, 1924.

In the instructions to the board these questions were asked:

"Should the estimates of cost be revised, and, if so, what are the revised estimates of cost, having regard to alternative schemes?"

"In order to assist either Government to allocate the amounts chargeable to navigation and power, what would be the respective estimated costs for improving the river for navigation alone and for power alone?"

"To what extent may water levels in the St. Lawrence River at and below Montreal, as well as the river and lake levels generally, be affected by the execution of the project?"

"To what extent and in what manner are the natural water levels in the St. Lawrence River and in the lakes affected by diversions authorized by license by either Canada or the United States, from or in the St. Lawrence River waters?"

"By what measures could the water levels or navigable depths affected by the diversions at various points on the lakes be restored and what would be the cost thereof?"

Construction Issues
"Having regard to economy of construction and maintenance, expedition of construction and efficiency of operation:

"(a) Which of the works should be constructed under the technical supervision of an international board and what other works, if any, might advantageously be constructed under such supervision?"

"(b) Which of the works should be maintained and operated by an international board and what other works, if any, might advantageously be so maintained and operated?"

"Information is also sought as to what, if any, readjustments in the location of the international boundary are necessary."

The engineering work about to be undertaken on the St. Lawrence for both governments will be in charge of a board of six members, three Americans and three Canadians. The American representatives are Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers; Col. William Kelly, Chief Engineer, Federal Power Commission; and Lieut.-Col. G. P. Pillsbury, all of the Army Corps of Engineers. The Canadian members are Duncan W. McLachlan of the Department of Railways and Canals; Oliver P. Lefebvre, Chief Engineer of the Quebec Steam Navigation, and Brig.-Gen. Charles Hamilton Mitchell of Toronto.

British Columbia Would Bar
Orientals From Owning Land

Legislation to Be Introduced on the Lines of the Californian Law.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 16 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia is about to follow California with an attempt to bar Orientals from owning or leasing agricultural lands in this Province. This move, the most drastic ever made in Canada against Asiatics, will be launched at the next session of the provincial Legislature, scheduled to open in the fall. A bill seeking to bar Orientals from land-owning privileges will be introduced by Major R. J. Brude, independent member for Alberni, who for years has led a strong agitation for action to halt Asiatic penetration into this country.

Major Brude is co-operating with A. W. Neill, member of the Canadian Parliament for Comox-Alberni, who has been working at Ottawa for Oriental exclusion. Mr. Neill has completed a close investigation into the legal aspects of the Oriental question and has been advised by legal experts of the Canadian Justice Department that British Columbia has the right to prevent Orientals from owning land.

On the face of it, Canada's present treaty with Japan gives Japanese in this country full property privileges. Another clause providing for reciprocity of treatment for the nationals of both countries, however, gives Canada the right to legislate along the lines of California's land laws. Mr. Neill has been advised, Japan does not grant to Canadians

or other aliens full rights in connection with the owning and leasing of land. Mr. Neill points out, and on this account, he believes, British Columbia can bring similar restrictions into effect here.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government has started a thorough investigation into Japanese immigration with a view to curtailing it. Federal officials are checking up immigration figures for the last few years to find out how much truth there is in the charge that the influx of Japanese into this country has far exceeded the number specified in the "gentlemen's agreement" on immigration.

The policy of the Federal Government, as made known here, is to negotiate with Japan for a reduction in immigration. The Government believes that negotiation will accomplish much more than drastic federal immigration laws. It is opposed to the United States' method of handling Japanese immigration and is desirous of maintaining unimpaired the present amicable relations between Canada and Japan. It seeks to do nothing which will interrupt the growth of trade between the two countries. The attitude of the Federal Government was made known here definitely after British Columbia members of Parliament had demanded action to curb Oriental penetration. A sub-committee of the federal Cabinet has been appointed to go into the whole question.

SHOE WORKERS
APPEAL TO STATE

Lynn Situation Results in Plea for a Conference With Manufacturers

LYNN, Mass., April 23 (Special)—Face to face with the refusal of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn to renew their working agreements, which expire April 30, leaders of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America today appealed to the state Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to arrange for a conference between the manufacturers and Amalgamated officials.

Up to the present time the manufacturers have steadfastly refused to confer with a committee appointed by the district council of the Amalgamated over renewal of agreements.

Position of Manufacturers
Manufacturers contend that, inasmuch as the Amalgamated will lose nearly 50 per cent of its present membership after the pact expires by reason of secession of locals which plan to join the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, they see no reason for negotiating further with the Amalgamated.

The Borkum Shoe Company, Capital Shoe Company, Swartz Shoe Company, Eastern Shoe Company, Security Shoe Company, and Melanson Shoe Company, have definitely notified the Amalgamated District Council they will under no circumstances renew their working agreements. The Amalgamated will call meetings of the shop crews of each concern separately, and decide what action to take after April 30.

Board's Attitude Not Known
Just what attitude the state board may take in relation to the appeal to arrange a conference with the manufacturers cannot be foreseen. Officials of the board today stated that the matter has not been presented to the board as yet, and that the board stood ready at all times, as prescribed by the statutes, to offer its services as a conciliator as well as arbiter in all disputes between employer and employee.

With the aspect of the state board being asked practically to take sides in a labor union war, the attitude of the board on this phase of the situation is a matter of some interest. Business agents of the few local unions which will remain with the Amalgamated will be assessed 20 per cent of their weekly salaries for 10 weeks to finance the war chest of \$10,000, which the Amalgamated will raise to fight the "open shop."

CONFERENCE VOTES FOR UNIFICATION

RICHMOND, Vt., April 23—The Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today by unanimous vote favored the proposition submitted by the general conference for unification of the Methodist Episcopal churches, North and South. The conference also favored the admission of laymen to the annual conferences of the church. The vote on this question was 22 to 12.

AUSTRIAN WOMAN FILIBUSTERS

VIENNA, April 23—Emmy Freundlich, Socialist Deputy in the Austrian Parliament, claims the distinction of being the first woman filibuster in parliamentary history. For seven hours yesterday she held forth during the session of the Committee on Rents in an endeavor to obstruct the Christian Social Party's attempt to rescind measures for protecting tenants against the landlords. While talking yesterday she held forth during the session of the Committee on Rents in an endeavor to obstruct the Christian Social Party's attempt to rescind measures for protecting tenants against the landlords. While talking yesterday she held forth during the session of the Committee on Rents in an endeavor to obstruct the Christian Social Party's attempt to rescind measures for protecting tenants against the landlords.

There were officials in the Boston government who admitted, with the understanding that their names be not divulged, that "politics" is a varying extent back of the failure to collect the taxes more closely to 100 per cent.

Research conducted years past by The Christian Science Monitor at the Boston City Hall showed that the poll taxes under several administrations were not fully collected each year, and sometimes were from \$225,000 to \$250,000 short in this one levy alone. In one decade under examination, the

Public Invited
On Hike in May

Field and Forest Club Plans Four-Mile Walk Through Arboretum and Woods

In the hope that 1000 hikers will go over the four-mile trail from Forest Hills elevated station, through Arnold Arboretum, the Weld woods and on to Chestnut Hill, the Field and Forest Club is inviting the general public to join its party on Saturday afternoon, May 2, at 2:15.

The Rev. Charles W. Casson of Roslindale, president of the club, in extending this invitation, explains:

It has been the custom of this club for some 20 years to conduct a hike in the open every Saturday afternoon. They are always well attended, the number frequently running into the hundreds.

There are five places of interest and beauty within 25 miles of Boston that have not been visited by the club on these trips. A year ago the hike from Forest Hills to Chestnut Hill was so greatly enjoyed and the woods in May were so beautiful that we proposed to bring at least 1000 hikers over the same trail in May.

The party will gather at Forest Hills, with the railway station as official starting point. The group of hikers, under the leadership of Frank D. Amisen, will conduct the hike to Chestnut Hill. The trail crosses the Arnold Arboretum, in starting, and then strikes the Weld Woods.

This distance is about four miles. None of the walking will be necessary for a considerable distance, but for the convenience of the average walker, but for the greater enjoyment of the beauties of the woods in May.

An invitation has been given by the club to all citizens to join in this May walk.

STATE HINTS IT WILL SUE CITY IF TAXES ARE NOT COLLECTED

Uncollected Boston Levies Total \$1,653,942 and Date Back to 1915—Other Cities Warned Also—Attorney-General Wants Delinquency Explained

William M. McMorro, collector of taxes for the city of Boston, has been informed by the Attorney-General's Department that suit for uncollected taxes dating back to 1915 amounting to \$1,653,942 is contemplated against him. Similar statements have been sent to several other city and town tax collectors in Massachusetts.

Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Assistant Attorney-General, is in charge of the proposed tax suits. These conditions in tax collections, according to Jay R. Benton, attorney general, are not to be allowed to continue. "This is more than a routine move," he said. "Mr. Warner proposes to get action. This is a move to find out just why tax collectors either do not perform their duty or why they do not or cannot get the taxes."

"We know that it is practically impossible to get all of the money due the cities and towns, but the people want to know, the Governor wants to know and I want to know why the collections fall so far behind what they should be. This is the purpose of the suits. We propose to do. Suits will be brought unless this matter is treated seriously and adequate explanations given."

Politicians "Not Heads"
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POWERS PERMIT
BULGARIANS TO
INCREASE ARMY

Authorization for 7000 Extra Men Granted to Deal With Communist Peril

By Special Cable
PARIS, April 23—The British response has now been received and the Ambassadors' Conference has formally notified Bulgaria that the request for an augmentation of the militia above the number allowed by the Neuilly Treaty has been authorized. Nevertheless, conditions are attached. The authorization is purely of a temporary character. Only 7000 extra men are permitted and these must be demobilized at the end of next month. They will be furnished only with arms obtained from existing depots.

Rumania and Yugoslavia agree as to the necessity for increasing their Bulgarian forces in view of what is regarded as the Communist peril.

Communism on Down Grade
By Special Cable
ATHENS, April 23—Party leaders, having unanimously adopted a policy of nonintervention in Bulgarian affairs, have advised the Government that Greece contemplates interfering with the Bulgarian upheaval for the re-establishment of order, the Premier, Mr. Michalakopoulos, declared that Greece had no motive to do so as long as these events had no influence beyond Bulgaria's frontiers.

Nevertheless, public opinion strongly opposes the policy of allowing Bulgaria to raise the number of its army effectives. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Premier is making demarches to the great and Balkan powers to that effect.

Rumors of possible Italian intervention caused considerable consternation here in certain circles, which urge the authorities to be vigilant in defence of national interests. Meantime Communism in Greece seems to be on the down grade owing to the energetic measures taken by the Government during and after the last unsuccessful strikes. Mr. Cacamanos is leaving for Belgrade for final negotiations concerning the conclusion of a Greco-Serbian alliance.

Rumanians Take Serious View
By Special Cable
BUCHAREST, April 23—Rumanian papers continue to take a grave view of the Bulgarian outlook. It is semi-officially announced that the frontier guards have been strengthened to prevent the coming of the Pichin refugees. The announcement states that a number of inhabitants from Bulgarian border towns, apprehensive of revolutionary chaos, desire to enter Rumania.

MOULAY HAFID TO RESIDE IN FRANCE
By Special Cable
PARIS, April 23—Moulay Hafid, former Sultan of Morocco, has been authorized to reside in France. He had been living in Spain, and after 10 years' exile, is now reconciled to France. French influence in Northern Africa is permanently established, while Spanish is dwindling. Moulay has always been suspected of intriguing with Germany.

It is understood the French Government will make generous provision for him, will furnish a house in Versailles, and, forgetting his long hostility, grant him an ample pension.

Below British Level
The income tax was therefore reduced from 5s. in the pound to 4s., thus bringing it below the present British level. The most striking part of the budget however was the announcement that the entire tea duty is to be remitted. And it is proposed to drop the imperial preference on sugar on the ground that the countries which benefited from British dominions were from whom no corresponding advantage to the Free State was received, since they were not customers for Free State commodities.

In the next places the sugar duty was dropped from 2d. 3fr. per pound with preference to a flat rate of 1d. per pound. Finally the Minister stated the Government had arranged with a Belgian company to grant subsidies for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry in Ireland.

INDEX OF THE NEWS
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925

General
St. Lawrence Waterway 1
Lowden Urges Farm Co-operation 1
Rumanian Post for Culbertson 1
Bulgarian Land Given Girl Scouts 1
Powers Permit Bulgarians to Increase Army 1
Mrs. Catt Challenges Parties 1
Ireland Lowers Its Income Tax 1
Montana Land Given Girl Scouts 1
Aristide Briand to Visit London 2
British Home in Paris 2
American Institute of Architects 2
Irish Sugar Aids Agriculture 2
Rousing Problem in Ireland 2
Lloyd Commission Begins Work 2
Dublin Socialists Elect Members 2
Rousing Problem in Ireland 2
Dublin to Hold Spring Show 2
Survey of Farm Colleges 2
Polish Women Combat Lumber 2
Prussia to Aid Emden Harbor 2

Local
Shoe Workers Appeal to State 1
State May Sue City for Taxes 1
Heavier Butter Tariff Opposed 1
Electric Traction Car 1
Montana Land Given Girl Scouts 1
Eastern Arts Meeting Opened 1
Handwork of Women in Exhibition 1

Financial
Some Stocks at New High 12
New York Stock Market 12
The Daily of Stocks, Our Dog 12
Texas Co. Report Shows Marked Gains 12
Higher Frisco Dividend Possible 12
New York Bond Quotations 12
Mixed Cotton Seed Problem in Egypt 12

Sports
Taber's Wins Billiard Title 4
Rowing Outlook at Cornell 4

Features
The Sundial 2
Sunset Stories 2
The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog 2
Architecture, Art, Theaters, Music 2
The Home Forum 2
Uplifting Thought 2
Our Young Folks' Page 10
Study Projects for Monitor Readers 10
Radio 10
Editorials 10
Letters to the Editor 10
The Romance of the Sea by the Week 10

Irish Finance Minister



Bain News Service, N. Y.
ERNEST BLYTH
Considerable Reductions in Irish Free State Taxation Are Announced.

IRELAND LOWERS
ITS INCOME TAX

Drop of 1s. Is Announced in Budget—Fuller Measure of Protection

By Special Cable
DUBLIN, April 23—The considerable reductions in taxation announced in the Irish Free State budget yesterday will have the effect of bringing the salary earners' income tax and the poor man's breakfast table requirements below the rates prevailing in Belfast and the influence of this on the boundary question was undoubtedly a powerful consideration in the argument for reduction. The task which Ernest Blyth, the Free State Minister for Finance addressed himself was not merely that there was a deficit, but that in view of the fact that the estimates for the forthcoming year are greater than the actual expenditure for the past year the estimated deficit is even greater. The Minister adopted the suggestion first made to him two years ago to differentiate between recurrent and nonrecurrent expenditure and carry the latter by a loan.

Obtaining a Surplus
By dispatching nonrecurrent expenditure in this way, he was able to turn a deficit of about £1,000,000 into a surplus of £1,200,000.

He next announced that the Government had decided, after careful consideration, to adopt protection on a fuller basis. New taxes would, therefore, be added, but the present Government was determined to bring in no fresh protective taxes before the matter had been submitted to the people in a general election. Mr. Blyth estimated that these extra duties would bring in a total of £21,200,000, which, added to the £1,200,000 surplus he had devised, gave £22,500,000 available for remission of taxation.

The income tax was therefore reduced from 5s. in the pound to 4s., thus bringing it below the present British level. The most striking part of the budget however was the announcement that the entire tea duty is to be remitted. And it is proposed to drop the imperial preference on sugar on the ground that the countries which benefited from British dominions were from whom no corresponding advantage to the Free State was received, since they were not customers for Free State commodities.

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American Institute of Architects 2
Irish Sugar Aids Agriculture 2
Rousing Problem in Ireland 2
Lloyd Commission Begins Work 2
Dublin Socialists Elect Members 2
Rousing Problem in Ireland 2
Dublin to Hold Spring Show 2
Survey of Farm Colleges 2
Polish Women Combat Lumber 2
Prussia to Aid Emden Harbor 2

Local
Shoe Workers Appeal to State 1
State May Sue City for Taxes 1
Heavier Butter Tariff Opposed 1
Electric Traction Car 1
Montana Land Given Girl Scouts 1
Eastern Arts Meeting Opened 1
Handwork of Women in Exhibition 1

Financial
Some Stocks at New High 12
New York Stock Market 12
The Daily of Stocks, Our Dog 12
Texas Co. Report Shows Marked Gains 12
Higher Frisco Dividend Possible 12
New York Bond Quotations 12
Mixed Cotton Seed Problem in Egypt 12

Sports
Taber's Wins Billiard Title 4
Rowing Outlook at Cornell 4

Features
The Sundial 2
Sunset Stories 2
The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog 2
Architecture, Art, Theaters, Music 2
The Home Forum 2
Uplifting Thought 2
Our Young Folks' Page 10
Study Projects for Monitor Readers 10
Radio 10
Editorials 10
Letters to the Editor 10
The Romance of the Sea by the Week 10

CO-OPERATION
OF FARMERS IS
LOWDEN PLEA

Higher Living Cost Forecast Unless Agricultural Competition Ends

NEW YORK, April 23—Increase in the cost of living was predicted here by Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, unless aid is given the farmers in organizing for the co-operative marketing of their products.

Speaking before the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, he said that American farm bankruptcies had increased 600 per cent in recent years and that farms are being abandoned by an increasing number all over the country.

"If we would avoid ruin," he said, "I see but one way out. The farmer, too, must organize for the purpose of marketing his products. Co-operative farm marketing associations are no longer an experiment. Wherever co-operatives have been employed, there you will find agriculture in its best estate."

According to the Department of Agriculture, the average farmer could have obtained a larger income since 1920 if he had hired himself out as a hired man. In considerable portions of the agricultural area farm lands are sold for the value of the improvements alone.

Juggled Index Numbers
Optimistic reports and the juggling of index numbers to indicate improvement in farmers' finances, are misleading, Mr. Lowden asserted, and tend only to put off the day when adequate remedies will be found. Solution of the farmers' troubles, he said, is vital to the welfare of the country at large, as well as to the farmers themselves.

The true solution, he asserted, is a national organization whereby the farmer can sell his products in the organized markets of today on terms of full equality in knowledge and power. Under present conditions the farmer sells in competition with other farmers in a market that largely controls prices because of its own organization.

"I like to think of the time when everything I produce upon my farm I like to think of the time when I will be able to sell my products on full confidence that as much intelligence and as large a bargaining power shall be exhibited by those representing me as are already exhibited now on the part of the buyer. I like to think of the time when the full confidence that as much intelligence and as large a bargaining power shall be exhibited by those representing me as are already exhibited now on the part of the buyer."

Competitions Cited
The only opposition to such a program, he asserted, comes from those who now profit through the misfortunes of the farmer. Competition no longer plays the great part in fixing prices that was once thought, he continued. "Unrestricted competition is but a form of warfare. Whether among the nations of the world for larger armaments, or among the producers of useful commodities, it has been found to entail losses to society far beyond the benefits it has conferred."

Marking conditions today, he said, have brought about a situation where a scanty crop frequently is worth more to the farmer than a bumper one. As an example he cited the corn crop of last year whose value was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at almost \$200,000,000 more than the crop of 1923 although it was about 20 per cent smaller.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER OPEN
MONTREAL, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence opened yesterday with the arrival of the Dominion Company's collier, the Wabana, with coal from Newport News. River navigation between Quebec and Montreal opened today.

Labor Decides to Finance Building of Its Own Homes

Million-Dollar Project for Development Devotes Half of Block's Area to Gardens

NEW YORK, April 23—Labor has decided to finance and build its own homes. In a co-operative movement, financed with labor's own money, the Needle Workers' Union and affiliated organizations, announces the launching of their first building project, housing 170 families in garden apartments, and occupying an entire city block between Mott and Sheridan avenues, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, Borough of the Bronx.

Andrew J. Thomas is the architect. In this \$1,000,000 project nearly half the area of the block will be given over to gardens.

Composing the Needle Workers' Union are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, International Fur Workers' Union, United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers' Union, and the Pocketbook & Leather Goods Workers' Union. A committee composed of representatives of each union is in charge of construction.

The membership of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is approximately 40,000, and the membership of the other three organizations represents approximately 60,000 more, making a total of 100,000.

The Labor Home Building Corporation, recently organized, is charged with the construction work and financing of this undertaking, and to follow. A subsidiary corporation has also been formed, known as the Union Workers' Co-operative Building Association, Inc., to own and manage the building. Its stockholders will be composed exclusively of tenant owners. A waiting list is already forming for these 170 homes.

The buildings will occupy 54 per cent of the land area. It will be broken up attractively by large forecourts, which will be planted with lawns and shrubs, and have flagstone walks. A garden will open two big courts, forming a cross-vision of green planting of 156 feet.

The 170 apartments will consist of three, four, five and six rooms, the majority being five rooms, ranging from 200 to 210 square feet. Each apartment will have all modern conveniences, including tile bathroom and well-equipped kitchen.

A new feature in the plan is the first floor of the group containing an assembly room seating several hundred people, and having kitchen facilities for entertainment, as well as a gymnasium. This will be a gathering place for the co-operative, and will serve as a neighborhood center. The building will be five stories high, of brick construction.

To Be a Diplomatist



© Keystone View Co.
WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON

RUMANIAN POST
FOR CULBERTSON

Vice-Chairman of Tariff Commission Slated to Succeed Mr. Jay

WASHINGTON, April 23—William S. Culbertson of Kansas, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, has been selected for appointment as Minister to Rumania.

Mr. Culbertson was among the President's callers yesterday, and formal announcement of his appointment is expected as soon as word that he is acceptable has been received from the Rumanian Government, which is considered a foregone conclusion. He succeeds Peter A. Jay, transferred from Bucharest to become Ambassador to Argentina.

Appointment of Mr. Culbertson to a diplomatic post was urged by Charles Curtis, (R.), Senator from Kansas, the original plan being that he should follow Jacob Gould Schurman at Peking when the latter was made Ambassador to Germany. The gravity of the situation in China, however, led the Administration to send to Peking a recognized expert in Far Eastern affairs, Assistant Secretary John Van A. MacMurray, of the State Department.

Mr. Jay still is at Bucharest and probably will remain there until he has concluded understandings with the Rumanian Government on several perplexing questions. The discussions now in progress, it is proposed include a move for refunding the Rumanian relief debt to the United States.

The debt question and the treatment recently accorded some American corporations doing business in Rumania have placed somewhat of a strain on relations with that country, and Mr. Culbertson will receive the views of the Washington Government in detail before he leaves for his new post. As vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, he has had extensive experience with the financial aspects of international relations.

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MAJOR PARTIES

Montana Land Given Girl Scouts Following Newspaper Account

Incident Related to Scout Leaders at Conference to
Arrange Details of National Convention to
Be Held in Boston May 18-24

As a result of an article on Girl Scout camping, published last summer in The Christian Science Monitor, the first large gift ever made to the Girl Scout organization as a direct result of newspaper publicity was made recently by a woman in Butte, Mont., according to Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippen, national director of Girl Scouts, who met Boston Scout leaders here today to confer over final plans for the national convention to be held in Boston, May 18-24.

"This woman came into my office in New York in the early winter," said Mrs. Rippen, "in her hand was a copy of The Christian Science Monitor containing the camping story. The paper had been read and re-read many times. She said until she read the article she had never heard of the Girl Scouts. She told of having a plot of 80 acres of virgin timberland just outside of Butte, where her home was, and that if we would accept it, she would like to give it to the Girl Scouts for a camp. Did I think we could accept it?"

Gift Gladly Accepted
"She was very earnest and profoundly interested in what she had been able to learn, since reading the article first, of our work. It was the thought of the children that drew her, I think. She spoke of the Brownies. Of course we were very much gratified and gladly accepted the gift. The land is now being made ready for a camping site and in July our national director of camping will go out to formally open it."

At the convention more than 700 Scout executives, leaders, commissioners and associates will gather from all parts of the United States and delegates from its possessions. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president, will make the presidential address Wednesday morning, May 20, at the first executive session and will preside over all subsequent sessions.

Mrs. Rippen says that there has never been before in the history of such meetings, of which this is the eleventh, "so much to talk about," and the program has been arranged so that every luncheon hour will include many "Scout" stories, and the Girl Scout in the home; all these and other topics will be discussed at the daily luncheon conferences.

Greetings From State and City

The convention opens Tuesday evening with a reception given by the Massachusetts Council of National Officers at the Women's Republican Club, to which all delegates are invited, to "get together."

Wednesday morning Governor Fuller will welcome the convention to Massachusetts, and it is expected Mayor Curley will extend a greeting to the city.

The exercises attending the colorful troop ceremonial which will open the convention session proper Wednesday morning are considered very effective by Mrs. Rippen. Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scout movement, will come from England, where she lives part of each year, to attend the opening session and to speak.

Mrs. Nicholas Brady of New York will make the report of the national treasurer, and Mrs. Rippen will make an address. The convention will call together 12,000 volunteer leaders and some thought is also to be devoted to

this time to planning for the International Conference which is hoped to have in the United States in 1926.

Canadian Guides Coming

Dr. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, trustee of Vassar College, is among the convention speakers, and will speak on training for volunteer leadership; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, chairman of the national education committee, will conduct the sessions on the day Mrs. Adams speaks; Mrs. Arthur O. Choate and Mrs. Vance C. McCormick will speak; the Canadian Commissioner of Girl Guides will come from Canada with a group of Canadian Girl Guides; several girl guides have been invited from England, and delegates are expected from Hawaii and possibly the Philippines.

Instead of "stunts" punctuate the various sessions, luncheon, etc., as has been the previous custom, it has been planned this year to keep all the work for the grand climax of the convention when, in the Arena on Saturday afternoon, 4000 Girl Scouts will give an exhibition of scout work.

Program at Cedar Hill
Many of the exercises will take place at Cedar Hill, the estate in Waltham given the Girl Scouts by Miss Cornelia Warren. Friday afternoon and evening will be spent there. In the evening Mrs. James J. Storro will preside over the camp fire. The Brownies will have a "powwow" in the afternoon, when the Great Brown Owl will be there.

There is a certainty of games and songs around the camp fire, where the Girl Scouts get to know and better understand each other's individual and collective problems. Before the convention opens there will be a training school for commissioners, and for a week after the convention another training school will be held at Cedar Hill.

Mrs. Rippen said today that she believed this would be the greatest convention yet held by the organization and that great gains would be made for the furthering of the work of the Girl Scout organization which now has a membership of 114,000.

ELECTRIC RATE
CASE IS ARGUED

Counsel of Edison Company
Outlines Plant and
Operation Costs

Arguments to show why rates cannot be reduced were made today before the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities at the State House by Frederic Manley Ives, general counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. Claims for the reduction were made yesterday. Mr. Ives said today:

"As it has been shown that the company's plant account is not inflated, its expenses not excessive or its returns improper, it follows, if its prognosis regarding 1923 is correct, that it cannot reduce its revenue and continue to earn the modest returns it is now earning and at the

same time set aside a 2 per cent fund for depreciation in 1923."

He added: "Nevertheless, the commission may effect some reduction in the A rate (the general rate) by requiring a discontinuance of the lamp service or by reducing the rate in some communities and increasing it in others."

Mr. Hurlbut said in closing yesterday:

"The petitioners ask, first, that the Edison Company be ordered to abolish 'free-lamp' privileges, so-called, and sell lamps at cost; second, that the maximum lighting rate for residents, small stores and offices, the so-called 'A' rate, be lowered from 9 to 7 cents per kilowatt hour, and the commission finally ordered the company to sell forthwith current for these purposes at that rate."



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

New York City
Special Correspondence
THE will of Mrs. Lydia Harding Hammond which has been filed in Surrogate's Court disposed of a few hundred dollars and some personal belongings. The letter which accompanied the document follows, in part:

Dear children, I've just made my will, and this is to tell you what I want done with my little personal belongings. Don't keep anything just because it was mine; they are just things I've worn and shabby at that; love doesn't need such things for remembrance.

Most of my books are old and many of them I haven't looked in for years. I have loved and kept them because they have enlarged my life. I won't be separated from any of you, dear children. I'll just be closer to God and will understand better the way in which you and faith can help you and I'll be able at least to love you with all my heart and without anything in the way that will make you feel as if I wanted to control you or bother you. . . .

Let me tell you that I want to control you or bother you. . . .

Let me tell you that I want to control you or bother you. . . .

Let me tell you that I want to control you or bother you. . . .

Let me tell you that I want to control you or bother you. . . .

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ARISTIDE BRIAND TO VISIT LONDON

French Foreign Minister
Hopes to Put Himself in
Agreement With Britain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 23.—Already plans are being made by the new Government to pursue the negotiations which were interrupted when the ministerial crisis first began to show itself. Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, certainly has the intention of visiting London in the near future in order to put himself in agreement with the British Government as to the best manner to conduct the negotiations. Loring no time, he is in personal communication with Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the desire for conversations is mutual.

It is possible that Paul Painlevé will accompany M. Briand, but this has not been decided. It is hoped the Conference of Ambassadors will soon consider Marshal Foch's report on German armaments, so that the position with respect to the Cologne occupation will be perfectly clear before the meeting of foreign ministers.

Occupation of Cologne
The French continue to connect the occupation of Cologne not merely with the disarmament of Germany, but with special acts providing for French security. It is perfectly clear that the French are not inclined to value British adherence more than German. It will be remembered that Edouard Herriot was on the point of signing a note defining the conditions demanded by France. He wished to submit a questionnaire to Germany, but changed his mind with the advice of Mr. Chamberlain and contented himself with a simple exposition of the position which was never dispatched.

The French criticize M. Herriot because he was about to renounce the demand that Germany become a member of the League of Nations as a preliminary condition to negotiations for a pact. Now the question for M. Briand is whether he can renew the discussions directly with Germany before the application, formal and sincere, for the admission of Germany to the League has been received.

Polish Claims on France
M. Briand has recalled that there already exists what is equivalent to a pact between England and France. According to Articles 42 to 44 of the treaty, the Allies are obliged to range themselves with France if the demilitarization clauses concerning the Rhineland are broken, such an infraction being regarded as an hostile act. It is possible that although there is no change in the spirit of the foreign policy there will be a reconsideration of certain points.

Notably, M. Briand is less disposed than his predecessor to forget Polish claims on France. The attempt to make a revision of the treaties an immediate question will be reconsidered.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Friday; moderate rain or showers Saturday.

New England: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday; fresh northwest and north winds.

Official Temperatures
(U. S. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany . . . 54
Atlantic City . . . 58
Boston . . . 58
Buffalo . . . 52
Chicago . . . 52
Cleveland . . . 52
Denver . . . 52
Detroit . . . 52
Houston . . . 52
Los Angeles . . . 52
London . . . 52
Lyons . . . 52
Madrid . . . 52
Manila . . . 52
Mexico . . . 52
New York . . . 52
Philadelphia . . . 52
Portland . . . 52
San Francisco . . . 52
Seattle . . . 52
St. Louis . . . 52
St. Paul . . . 52
Tampa . . . 52
Washington . . . 52

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 11:36 p. m. Friday 12 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

9 YEARS' BREEDING
FOR EGGS
Behind our S. C. W. Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and other breeds, we have a large stock of eggs for sale. Write for prices and samples.

SMITH ASSOCIATION ELECTS
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 23 (Special).—The Smith College Association for Christian Work has elected as president for the year 1923-24 Dorothy Spaeth of Princeton, N. J., and as vice-president Mary A. Hunting, of Albany, N. Y., both of the class of 1923. Katherine Knowlton of Watertown, N. Y., of the sophomore class is the treasurer, and Anne S. Morrow of the freshman class, of Englewood, N. J., is the secretary.

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Hair Nets
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BEST QUALITY
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. Real Human Hair
Grey or White \$1.50 Per Dozen
AGENTS WANTED
Sent C. O. D. if requested. We Pay Postage
International Commodities Company
22 East 15th St., New York City

Burlington Hotel
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.
380 Rooms With Bath, \$2.50 to \$4.00
Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.50
"A Gift Shop Within a Flower Shop"

FAIRY FAVORS
Modeled in white plastic.
Pastel colors. Dull finish.
60c. Place cards and
goodie cups to match.
THE GREEN OWL
CRAFT SHOP
ESTHER T. READ
485 State Street
Dorchester, Pa. under
Tadpole Springfield, Mass.

We Specialize in Making
Old Jewels New
Your old Jewels can be reset
into exquisite and modern
mountings. The moderns
will please you. We will be
glad to furnish designs
and estimates.
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
BOSTON
162 Tremont St.

LEGION APPEALS FOR \$5,000,000

State Quota of \$500,000
Sought for Endowment—
Campaign Under Way

Preliminary to the launching of the \$5,000,000 endowment fund campaign with which to establish and maintain a home for the orphans of war veterans, approximately 50 men representing the 10 districts of the Massachusetts American Legion met at the Boston City Club at luncheon today to organize the campaign throughout this State.

A quota of \$500,000 has been set for Massachusetts. The intensive campaign for funds will open May 25, it was decided, and will continue into the first week of June. Every city and town is to be organized through the local Legion posts, and each center will be assigned a definite quota to raise.

Col. Charles R. Gow, appointed state chairman of the drive by James A. Drah, national commander of the American Legion, presided at the meeting today.

Among the guests at the luncheon will be Col. A. Franklin of Springfield, Charles Ely of Westfield, Col. William F. Eaton of Pittsfield, William P. Connerly, A. Platt Andrew, Harlan MacPherson, Col. Sinclair Weeks, Col. Eben S. Draper, General Edward L. Logan, General Charles H. Cole, Hugh Ogden, Thorndike Howe, Col. William A. Root of Haverhill, Maj. Slater Washburn and Col. William J. Keville of Lowell.

Following the luncheon detailed district plans will be worked out at a meeting of the state executive committee of the Legion at the State House. The state officials and executive committee of the Legion will attend the banquet. President Coolidge has accepted the national chairmanship of the endowment. Gen. J. H. Dunn, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is serving on the national committee.

Susan Williams
Susan Williams, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. In her program she avoided the usual, and selected music that was no less interesting than novel. "Romantic Scenes" by Granados, Palmgren and Pich-Mangialardi were among the novelties, which also included a series of "Childhood Scenes" by Mompou.

Mompou, in his opera "Uthal," suppressed the violins in the orchestra, and in order to give his work the gloomy Ossianesque coloring demanded by the poem, employed violas in their stead. After the first performance Granados was heard to remark, "A loula for an E string." Miss Williams' playing last evening re-

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"All-Day" Shoes
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God shall deliver us out of the hand of the king of Assyria. 2 Kings 19:34. Hath not the same Hebrew text been taken away to high school and college students?

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Smoked Ham
Famous for its Sweetness
Insures an appetizing meal of dainty flavor. Every morsel is of the very choicest pork obtainable. Otto Stahl's smoked and cured Bacon, Ham, Bologna, Tongue, Frankfurters, etc., are prepared in spotless Government-inspected kitchens, which are always open to the public.

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HEAVIER BUTTER
TARIFF OPPOSED
New England Cream Dealers' Association Discusses
Case Before Federal Board
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Cream Dealers' Association of New England made objection yesterday to the proposed increase in the duty on butter importations. Cornelius A. Parker, representing the association, told the Tariff Commission that an increase in the tariff on butter would likely increase the price of cream, which is as high now as the American public is willing to pay. At certain seasons of the year a large amount of cream is imported from Canada. The tariff on cream is 20 cents a gallon up to 45 per cent butter fat, above which it is subject to the same duty as butter.

W. H. Bronson, representing the New England Milk Producers Association, favored the butter tariff and urged that the milk and cream tariff be increased proportionably. If only the duty on butter is increased, Canada and Denmark would both send large quantities of cream into the country, he argued, it having been found feasible to ship cream for butter from Denmark to the United States.

Dr. Soren Sorenson, agricultural attaché of Denmark, referred to the tariff commission's preliminary statement that changes in the dollar cost of producing butter were largely due to changes in the Danish rate of exchange rather than to changes in cost in crowns to the Danish farmer, and that the variations in exchange constitute an important factor in the study of Danish farm cost and prices for comparative purposes.

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U. S. THE GARDEN
NATION OF WOMEN
IS WOMEN'S SLOGAN
"The U. S. A.—Garden Nation of the World in 1930," is the slogan of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be emphasized in all local activities during national garden week, April 26 to May 3. Co-operating with the general federation in its celebration this year will be United States federal departments of the Interior, through the Bureau of Education; of Agriculture, through its extension service; forest service and bureau of plant industry. Better Homes in America also is co-operating. In states where the dates given are too early or too late other dates are permissible.

In Massachusetts, Arbor Day falls on April 25 this year, and the program will be closely linked with garden week. It will be observed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs as a Bird and Arbor Day. Clubs are asked to plant a community Christmas tree on that day and to promote neighborhood tree-planting. They are asked also to reforest denuded barren hills and to foster the forestry idea in state and nation.

AMERICAN ZINC PROFITS
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company in the first three months of this year earned operating profits before depreciation and depletion of \$214,238, compared with \$67,743 in the corresponding period last year.

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MOTHS
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Moths can't get into this bag. Every year moths destroy thousands of dollars worth of perfectly good clothes. But not when they are kept in

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SIDE OPENING MOUTH PROOF
GARMENT BAG
The most substantial material, and the most skilled workmanship make Dust-No the best Garment Bag obtainable. They will last for years! Room for three garments. They are absolute proof against dust and moths.

They Open On the Side!
No trouble at all to hang your clothes in a Dust-No Bag. The Bag is opened, the clothes put in, the Bag closed, in 9 seconds. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping and other authorities, and by the Best Stores in America.

"Keep your clothes in a Dust-No Bag!"
Four sizes in either of two styles: Blue, Cedarized or Blue, Ostrich. 48x74 in. \$1.50 60x74 in. \$2.00 60x74 in. 17x 60x74 in. \$2.50 Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MAJOR PARTIES CHALLENGED BY WOMAN LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

related treasured anecdotes, and then came Mrs. Catt's speech on the "Past, Present and Future."

History of Epithets

Women were called "highly indelicate" back in 1810 when they contended that girls should study geography, she said. In 1820, when they had initiated a campaign for teaching the rudiments of physiology to girls they were called "immodest." "Ultraist" was the term of reproach by 1840 when they were asking for the right to control their own property, and after the Civil War, when they renewed their request for the vote, they were labeled "traitors, disloyal, Southern sympathizers." "Sneaks and frumps" and "the screaming sisterhood" were terms of the '80s and '90s, followed by "Socialists, pro-Germans, Bolsheviks," during and following the World War.

"These terms, which grew more vituperative with the years," said Mrs. Catt, "meant but one thing. They were applied to those who did not agree."

By 1848 the campaign had gained such impetus that the Seneca Falls meeting was called, followed by the formation of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and the National Woman Suffrage Association, which came together in 1850 and has continued its work since that date. "In 1851 there was a meeting in Indianapolis," Mrs. Catt continued, "at which a silver pitcher was presented to Robert Dale Owen for his services to the preceding years in trying to get written into the State Constitution a clause granting to women control of their own property. Speakers at this meeting deprecated the bold and unwomanly attitude of those who wanted to vote and said they had no interest beyond securing property rights. It took them 20 years in Indiana to secure that right."

"The Revolution"

"In the meantime, the suffragists were continuing their campaign. They dropped it during the Civil War, and when President Lincoln said he would emancipate the slaves if he had a mandate from the country, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton set up an office in New York and secured thousands of names on a petition. Their indignation after the war, when black men were given the vote, and white women were excluded, resulted in starting 'the revolution.'"

Mrs. Catt traced the successive slogans used by this periodical. First, "Women want justice, not favors"; then, "Man his rights, not-

ing more; woman her rights, nothing less." By this time the publication was in financial difficulties. The woman called in a man to advise them, and beneath the caption, "The Revolution," there appeared the line, "They that God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." This line was soon discarded for "The Revolution," devoted to the interests of Women and Home Culture." Then the paper suspended publication, the Woman's Journal being immediately established and continuing in an unbroken line down to the Woman Citizen, published today.

FRANCONIA NOTCH TO BE WAR MEMORIAL

New Hampshire Governor Signs Joint Resolution

CONCORD, N. H., April 23.—Governor Winant has signed the joint legislative resolution authorizing the Governor and Council to dedicate Franconia Notch, in the White Mountains, when acquired by the State as a forest reservation and state park, as a memorial to the men and women of New Hampshire who have served the Nation in time of war.

House Bill 217, the bill aimed to block loopholes in prohibition laws of the State, went to conference yesterday following the adoption of amendments in the Senate, and the refusal of the House to concur.

The House defeated a bill designed to restore capital amounts of trust funds expended in past years for general purposes of the State, following the ruling of the court that such process is legal, defeated a bill saddling complete maintenance of trunk-line highways onto the state highway department, and a bill calling for licensing of billboards.

A new bill received yesterday establishes penalties for conviction for fraudulent advertising.

BANANA CARGOES CARRIED

Requisitioned to carry bananas from Honduras to England the United Fruit Company steamer, San Bruno, which sailed from Boston today for Havana, and Tela, Honduras, will be out of Boston service for some time.

Leaders in the Continuing Campaign for Political Advancement of Women



© Underwood & Underwood



Upper, Left to Right: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, World Renowned Suffrage Leader; Miss Mary G. Hay, Vice-President National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Secretary-Treasurer. Below, Left to Right: Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

ARBITER CRITICIZES SHOE UNION ATTITUDE

"Low Pay Worse Than No Pay" Policy Is Condemned

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 23 (Special).—In a decision in which he refused to make any distinction in the matter of wages for men and women bottom painters, Edwin Newdick, neutral arbiter of the shoe industry here, took occasion to criticize the attitude of union officials who, he said, show more concern for those who have work than for those who have none. He continued:

"The position of the local is thus similar to the position generally taken publicly by officials of most locals of the union. This position is that low pay is worse than no pay, or to put it more accurately, the union regularly acts as if it were of vast importance to have high rates, but of trivial concern whether there is work enough to be had for those rates. Union policy is thus better adapted to protecting its members from work than from want."

Except in boom periods of labor shortage there is no possibility of success for such a policy in an industry which is highly competitive on a nation-wide basis and poorly organized.

THE LITTLE KIDDE SHOPPE
615 NORTH AVENUE - PHONE 5315 - NEW ROCHELLE

Specializing in children's wear from birth to twelve years. Well-made and conservative things at moderate prices.

Van Stagen Radio Research & Mfg. Corp.
406-408 Main Street

Makers of the "PREMIER" Broadcast Receiver
"THE ULTIMATE IN RADIO"
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
542-544 Main Street

"The Home Bank"
NEW ROCHELLE NEW YORK

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep it Warm"

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"

New Rochelle, N. Y.

554-562 Main Street **Mint & Kent** Buffalo, N. Y.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs
Plain Linen Handkerchiefs; Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; Hand Hemstitched or Hand Rolled Edges; All White or White with Colored Borders.

All White Handkerchiefs.....50c to \$2.50
Colored Border.....\$1.00 to \$2.50

The Wm. Hengerer Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

English Flake Paper, Pound 35c

A spring sale value—imported English flake paper, white or orchid, in full pound packages. Envelopes to match, 18c or 2 for 35c.

Parchment paper, white, blue or orchid. Novelty finish, envelopes to match, 50 for 35c.

Crepe de Chine Costume Slips
EXTRA \$4.95
Special (Regularly \$5.95)

THESE tailored slips are of excellent quality crepe de chine, with hip-deep hems of self material.

White Navy Pink
Black Tan

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. Buffalo, New York

Crepe de Chine Costume Slips
EXTRA \$4.95
Special (Regularly \$5.95)

THESE tailored slips are of excellent quality crepe de chine, with hip-deep hems of self material.

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Handiwork of Blind Shows Happy Use of Varied Talents

Exhibition at Temple Israel of Work Done at Perkins Institution and Other Similar Projects Evidences Their Many Possibilities

Dextrously binding broom corn, evolving bright summer rugs from blue and white cotton on hand looms, shaping with fine care and appreciation for design articles of cedar and mahogany, and exhibiting a variety of sewing and other handiwork are means by which students from the Perkins Institute for the Blind and other similar groups are showing visitors at Temple Israel on Commonwealth Avenue in what useful and gainful occupations they are happily engaged. The exhibition and sale opened yesterday and will continue through this afternoon.

The event is under the auspices of the Boston Committee for the Blind, a group of Boston women engaged during the last 15 years spreading knowledge concerning the things being accomplished by the blind. The committee provides the offices of capable and experienced friends to supplement this industry. It provides comradeship, sympathy, counsel, and material aid when necessary, and also a variety of avenues to pleasure and service. The work being carried on at Rogers House in South Boston, at Woolson House in Cambridge, and at Perkins is all specifically aided by the committee.

At the exhibition the public may see something of the industrial possibilities open to the blind and of the exceedingly varied capabilities that exist among them. Not entirely confining itself to the showing of handiwork, informal programs of music are being given, and the games used for recreational purposes at the various homes are being explained.

Visitors may choose between watching the man who deftly weaves rugs, or one who discusses the differences between Chippendale and Adam furniture as he carefully smooths the legs of a child's rocking chair. They may listen to an amusing account, by a smiling, soft-voiced woman, of some of the Revolutionary period handiwork now enjoying a new vogue or to a fairy tale told with the utmost care by a little girl developing her talents as story teller.

The event gives the public, never apparently knowing too much about what an enormous and beneficial work is being done in Massachusetts for the blind, an opportunity to see something of the practical workings of the program.

UNIVERSITY DIRECTOR RESIGNS

WORCESTER, Mass., April 23.—Herbert Parker Lansdale, director of the Worcester Northeastern University, announced his resignation yesterday to become general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Salonic, Greece.



All furs are covered with sterilized fabric in the Revillon Frères cold storage vaults.

Keeping Furs in the atmosphere to which they are accustomed

FURS are just as responsive to air conditions as the most delicate plants, and only cold, fresh, circulating air will preserve their health and lustre. . . . The Revillon Frères cold storage vaults with circulating Igloo air is the only scientific method of reproducing the same climate that is furnished by natural environment.

Preservation of Furs

In the Revillon Frères cold storage plant there are overhead trolleys which eliminate the harmful touch of human hands.

INSURANCE while stored, or while in your possession

We store and insure your furs against loss and damage during our storage season while in our custody at a rate ranging down from 2½ to 1 per cent.

For a small advance in rate, we also procure insurance for you on your furs while in your possession. This means that if you take out your furs before the end of the storage season, you still have a policy good for a year from the date of storage, insuring them against loss or damage by accident, fire, theft or burglary in your home, hotel, steamer, train, etc., in this or any foreign country. It also covers perils of transportation.

This insurance is carried through a leading American Insurance Company.

If interested in this new storage service, write for descriptive booklet.

Furs Altered at Summer Prices

During the summer our expert furriers are available to repair or alter furs at a minimum charge.

Revillon Frères

ESTABLISHED 1723

FIFTH AVENUE AT 53RD STREET

Phone CIRCLE 7343

Collections and deliveries are made gratis within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York City and the same service is given whether or not you patronize our retail store.

World News in Brief

Madrid—A royal decree was published in the official Gazette yesterday saying that interest and dividends on foreign securities held by banks and companies in Spain are subject to payment of taxes, notwithstanding the fact that they also are taxed in the country of origin.

Belleville, Ill.—Construction of a 200-foot maring mast, capable of handling giant dirigibles such as the Los Angeles and Shenandoah, will begin July 1 at Scott Field, the Army's greatest lighter-than-air, Statics, it is announced.

Santa Barbara, Calif.—A syndicate of Los Angeles capitalists have bought the Continental Shale Oil Products Company which operates a large plant near Santa Maria, this county, for \$2,500,000. The sale carries title to patents perfected by the late Dr. David T. Day for the extraction of oil from shale.

Berlin (AP)—Two broadcasting towers are now under construction in Germany that will exceed in height all others in the country. Both will be provided with elevators and will be used as observatories as well. One, to be located in a suburb of Berlin, will be 1045 feet high, topping the Eiffel tower at Paris.

Washington (AP)—A full blown flower of the vine aristocloche, better known as the goose or pelican flower, has been produced at last in the conservatories of the Botanic Garden. The vine is native to the West Indies, and the feat of making it bloom here represents 10 years of effort by George W. Hies, director of the garden.

Manchester, Eng.—The conference of the British cotton industry which began here April 3 in an effort to find means for spreading the heavy losses of the last three years and to reduce production costs will not be able to announce practical results until much more thorough investigations are conducted. It was officially reported yesterday.

Milan, Italy—Driving to the right is compulsory in all Italy. Formerly the rule was to turn to the left in the cities and to the right in the country. With the increase in motor traffic this brought about great confusion.

Atlantic City—The efforts of President Coolidge to have the United States become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice were endorsed in a resolution submitted to the Grand Lodge convention of the Independent Order B'Nai B'rith which is being held at the Ritz Carlton.

London—The Daily Express, under triumphant headlines, proclaims that the British motorcycle industry has beaten the American and now leads the world. The United States, which in 1918 had complete control of this branch of the motor industry, has gone back in the race, the paper says, giving place to Great Britain, which during the present year will produce 140,000 motorcycles as compared with America's 48,000 last year.

Rio Janeiro—The \$15,000,000 loan recently by American bankers to the State of Sao Paulo for improvement on the state-owned Sorocabana Railway is not returning. It is reported, to manufacturers in the United States, whose representatives here admit having lost most of the bids in competition with Europeans. Orders already placed in excess of \$4,000,000 include fifty German locomotives and only 29 American locomotives, and also a big order for German building material, for the railway shops, track equipment and passenger and freight cars.

Silver Birches

An Inn "In the Pines"

On LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I.
One of the most beautiful spots near New York. Open all the year. A place for comfort, rest, quiet or recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

National Butchers Company

One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge

1300 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner) BROOKLINE	137 Harvard Avenue ALLSTON	76 Munroe Street LYNN
NEWBURYPORT 44 State Street	SALEM 256 Essex Street	BEVERLY 250 Cabot Street

Chi-Namel HOUSE PAINT

ENAMELS, PAINTS and VARNISHES
for FLOORS, FURNITURE and WOODWORK

— Chi-Namel Exhibition all this week —

Read Our Special Offer Worth 30c

This advertisement, if presented at our paint department before May 1, 1925, entitles you to a 30-cent can of Chi-Namel Color Varnish if you buy a new 25-cent brush to give Chi-Namel a fair trial, or the full amount will be credited on the purchase of One Quart or more of Chi-Namel.

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY

60 Summer Street, Boston

76 Years of Service

During Which Our One Big Aim Has Been to Give Satisfaction

We owe all our success to the confidence, respect and patronage of our good customers.

And to show our appreciation in a tangible way, we will offer merchandise, of the regular Haynes standard, in every department, at prices that mean genuine savings to every purchaser.

Our 76th Anniversary Sale Commences Thursday, April 23rd.

HAYNES & COMPANY

ALWAYS RELIABLE SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Hills, McLean and Haskins

Opposite the Court House Binghamton, N. Y.

Style Specialists

FOR more than forty-three years it has been the province of this store to bring to the people of this community authoritative styles in apparel for men, women and children. If you buy it here, it is unquestionably correct.

NEBRASKA HAS GOOD NINE

Coach W. G. Kline Had Squad of 35 Players Out for Team

LINCOLN, Neb., April 23 (Special)—Winning its first Missouri Valley Conference championship in baseball, the team from the University of Missouri 7 to 0 on Tuesday and losing the second yesterday to the same college by the close score of 4 to 3, would seem to indicate that Coach W. G. Kline has a very good baseball team at the University of Nebraska this spring.

Coach Kline started the season with some 35 candidates, including nine veteran lettermen, E. L. Bloodgood, one of the star fielders and batters of the former varsity team was missing, but there are some excellent candidates to fill the vacancy.

The Scarle and Cream appears to have a splendid infield, a good pitching staff, though limited in number, and expects to show up well in the coming season at the bat. With J. H. Rhodes, 26, star football halfback last season and a good left-handed pitcher, and E. M. Lang, 25, one of the specialist pitchers in the Missouri Valley Conference, Coach Kline is well cared for in the pitching department year after year, with the exception that he would like to have one or two more of the same class. J. H. Dornier, 28, is a new man on the squad, who may prove good in the box. Both Lang and Rhodes made good pitching records last year. J. L. Edwards, 26, is also working out in the pitching department.

Nine Letter Men

The letter men on the squad are: J. F. Lang, 27, B. M. Lang, 25, J. R. Rhodes, 26, Laddimer Hughes, Jr., Capt. R. K. Janda, 27, F. E. Ekstrom, 26, M. P. Collins, 27, V. O. Patton, 26, M. G. Volz, 26. With this lineup and another nine new players, Coach Kline expects for the second team in practice there is little chance in the ability of the team. New men of the squad will be given a chance to show their ability, and if they show better baseball ability.

Volz, last year's first baseman, is available for that base again this year. Volz is not only a good first baseman but a fine hitter. Janda will occupy second base, and is a reliable infielder who knows the game well, and will be the not-topper in hitting for the Huskers. For third base, J. C. Reavis, 26, or Ekstrom will be called upon. It is probable that Reavis will be chosen for this position, as he is a good player in the outfield. Reavis is a good hitter and will be favored for the first team on this account.

At shortstop, the best candidate thus far is R. H. Anderson, 27, who played on the freshman team last year. He is a splendid infielder, and is also a fairly good hitter, and Coach Kline is paying a great deal of attention to the hitting ability of his players. G. M. Gradoville, 27, V. O. Patton, and T. H. Thomsen, 28, are three infielders, and Gradoville is a splendid shortstop and Thomsen is in practice for the third base position. E. S. Gibbs, 26, a player who may play part of the time at second.

Veteran Catcher Out

In the catching position Coach Kline has J. F. Lang, who caught last year; Hubka, another last year man; E. L. Janda, 27, and A. D. Rawn, 27. In these four men Nebraska has a quartet of first-class catchers. The veteran is Collins, Patton and Ekstrom. It is probable that C. F. Smith, 27, will be seriously considered for the position, because of his ability at bat. Three other outfield candidates who will give a good account of themselves are: H. A. Hahlbeck, 27, A. J. Jones, 27, and Cameron, 27. Coach Kline, who coached the basketball team last season, is coaching the baseball team and is a veteran in his line.

WORK OF TECH CREWS PLEASES THE COACH

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23—Rowing enthusiasts are hoping for a continuation of the ideal weather for the last two days until after Saturday, when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the United States Naval Academy meet in the first boat races of the season.

Coach William Haines had his crews on the water yesterday afternoon and expressed satisfaction with their work. There will be two events Saturday, each for the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. The Navy plobes and second crew will start at 10:30. Tech's light varsity and the two varsities will meet in the main event.

An important change in the varsity in the Navy varsity, when Chillingworth, a varsity oarsman for two seasons, was substituted for Whelan as No. 2 in the first boat. Chillingworth is a powerful and well drilled oarsman.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
Salt Lake City	11	3	.786
San Francisco	10	4	.714
Sacramento	10	4	.714
Los Angeles	10	6	.625
Portland	9	5	.643
Vernon	5	10	.333
Seattle	4	10	.286
Portland	3	11	.214

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Seattle 10, Vernon 4.
Salt Lake City 4, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 4.
Oakland at Portland (wet grounds).

GREENFIELD BEATS THOMAS

BADEN-BADEN, April 23 (Special)—In the international chess tournament yesterday play was devoted to the fourth and fifth rounds. The only decisive game was between Greenfield of Austria and Thomas of New York and Carl of Germany, and Raemisch, Germany, and Tartakower, Austria, drew. Marshall is new National Rabinowitch, Russia, and Greenfield for third place.

WEST POINT TEAM WINS, 2-0

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 23—United States Military Academy defeated the Harvard College team yesterday in a basketball game, 13 to 9, at Yonkers yesterday. The game, sluggish at the start, was hard fought. West Pointers showed excellent blocking throughout being a feature. At half time Army led by the upstate collegians, 2 to 0. The Army team goes to Syracuse to meet the Orange on Saturday.

HARVARD GOLFERS WIN

The Harvard golf team won its season of 1925 yesterday by defeating the Oakley Country Club at Watertown, Mass. The Harvard team was the one in which Capt. Clark Laddier '25 of Harvard defeated Charles Siskens, Oakley, 2 and 1. Hodder had a medal card of 73 to 76 for Siskens.

COLUMBIA NETTEN WIN

NEW YORK, April 23—Columbia's tennis team had no trouble winning its first intercollegiate tennis series with Allen Hall of Chicago, at the Strand Academy here yesterday, thereby continuing to hold the lead in the National Championship. Three-Cushion Billiard League. Both teams were close, Columbia leading in 48 minutes in each. The afternoon match was 50 to 47 and in the evening Columbia won 50 to 47.

UNBEATEN NINES MEET FRIDAY AND SATURDAY IN M. V. RACE

Oklahoma Wins Four Straight, While Kansas State, Its Opponent, Has Won Two in a Row in Conference Baseball

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
Oklahoma	10	0	1.000
Kansas State	7	1	.875
Nebraska	7	1	.875
Missouri	6	2	.750
Iowa State	5	3	.625
Washington	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23—Unbeaten teams meet tomorrow and Saturday in a pair of games in the baseball title race of the Missouri Valley Conference when Kansas State Agricultural College invades University of Oklahoma. The Sooners got away to a running start by taking their first four games, while the Kansas Aggies won two. Other games for the week-end take University of Nebraska to St. Louis to meet Washington University while on Monday and Tuesday, University of Kansas faces Iowa State College at Ames, Ia. Oklahoma received the advantage of its early season form. Its attack was well-developed, scoring 25 runs on 32 hits in its four appearances.

NEBRASKA SWAMPS MISSOURI NINE, 7-0

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 23 (Special)—University of Nebraska defeated the University of Missouri here in the opening Missouri Valley Conference baseball game of the home season for the Tigers, by a score of 7 to 0. Missouri showed poor form and was held hitless. The Tigers made four errors in the first four innings.

Nebraska's seven scores were the result of bad judgment on the part of the Tiger infield. The Nebraska team, led by pitcher C. F. Reagan, struck out eight batters while C. F. Reagan, pitcher, retired three. Reagan gave up six hits and five runs. The score by innings:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—B. M. Lang and J. F. Lang; Reagan and Schaeffer. Umpire—Capt. G. M. Baker, Wentworth Military Academy.

FAVORITES LOSE IN ENGLAND'S TOURNEY

HOYLAKE, Eng., April 23—Several of England's better-known golfers were defeated at the hands of players who are only locally famous, in the opening round of the English amateur golf championship. The favorites, G. M. Gradoville, 27, V. O. Patton, and T. H. Thomsen, 28, are three infielders, and Gradoville is a splendid shortstop and Thomsen is in practice for the third base position. E. S. Gibbs, 26, a player who may play part of the time at second.

GIANTS STRENGTHENED HOLD

NEW YORK, April 23—New York strengthened its hold on first place in the National League here yesterday by defeating the Boston Braves for the fourth time this season. The Giants played their first game at third base this year and made a double in their first at-bat.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

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WASHINGTON TO SEND Two Varsity Crews

Seattle, Wash., April 23—University of Washington's crew, intercollegiate rowing association champions, and a junior varsity crew will enter the intercollegiate rowing association regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in June, the university board of control announced last night.

Miss Collett Makes a 74 at Ranelagh

LONDON, April 23 (Special)—Miss Glenna Collett, United States woman golf champion in 1922, took a 74 for the short Ranelagh course in her first competitive round in England this forenoon. The course was done yesterday by an Englishwoman, Miss J. Winn, in 68, equalling the woman's record for the links.

Hyatt a Double Winner

Individually, the men to distinguish themselves most were Hyatt, Balliol, who won the shotgun and polo-vault, and Lord Burgley, Cambridge, who won the polo-vault and polo-vault in excellent style. Hyatt, formerly a star at Harvard, is not built on the greater model, but he is a very good player and owes his success in the shotgun to style and technique. His winning effort was 41 ft. 6 in., which bettered D. A. Waring's best put for Cambridge by 3 feet, but is not quite up to Oxford's "American" standard of the past year, which was 42 ft. 6 in.

PURDUE EASY FOR THE ILLINOIS BATSMEN

LAFAVETTE, Ind., April 23 (Special)—University of Illinois batsmen found the offerings of the Purdue University pitchers for 14 hits here yesterday, scored four runs and won a 14-1 victory over the Old Gold and Black. While Illinois was hitting the ball all over the lot, the Purdue batsmen were held in check by the Purdue pitchers.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

NEWARK 10, Rochester 5.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 5.
Reading 12, Syracuse 11.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 23 (Special)—St. Paul won 10 to 3 over Indianapolis in the first game of the American Association season here yesterday.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

ST. PAUL 10, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 5, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2.

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ST. PAUL, Minn., April 23 (Special)—St. Paul won 10 to 3 over Indianapolis in the first game of the American Association season here yesterday.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

ST. PAUL 10, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 5, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2.

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U. S. ATHLETES UPSET BALANCE

Oxford and Cambridge Often Win or Lose by Prowess of Visitors

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP POCKET BILLIARD LEAGUE 1924-25

Player	City	W	L	PTS	INS	AVG
E. J. Taberski	New York	10	4	750	2500	823
A. H. Greenleaf	Phila.	7	4	685	1800	866
Andrew S. Allen	San Francisco	7	4	646	1200	823
Benjamin Allen	San Francisco	5	3	528	1000	869
J. A. W. Sweeney	San Francisco	5	3	508	800	815
Greenwald	Chicago	5	3	500	620	815
J. M. Conannon	Bklyn.	5	2	481	500	831
Pasquale Natale	Bklyn.	4	5	461	450	837
Charles Harmon	N. Y.	4	4	454	300	844
Charles Harmon	N. Y.	4	4	454	300	844

Share Best Game Prize, \$50 each

CHICAGO, April 23—For the fourth time in his career, E. J. Taberski of New York wears the crown of world's champion at the pocket style of billiard play. By winning 81 games and losing only 27, Taberski captured the \$2500 first prize in the title race of the National Championship Pocket Billiard League. The New York player also enjoyed an annual salary of \$3000. He defeated E. J. Greenleaf of Philadelphia, six times winner, despite the fact that the Quaker City boy defeated him in nine out of 12 of their matches.

Taberski's Best Run Was 70

Taberski's best run was 70, his best game four innings, and only four times did he go out in 10 innings. Greenleaf went out 13 times in 10 or under. On the other hand, Taberski's defensive play was superior. His opponents averaged only 23 points per game, while Greenleaf's averaged 37.60. Other interesting comparisons may be drawn from the table of statistics.

Third-place prize of \$1200 was claimed by Andrew S. Allen of Minneapolis

Taberski's record was 81 wins and 27 losses, while Greenleaf's record was 74 wins and 34 losses. Allen's record was 74 wins and 34 losses.

Greenleaf's Record Brilliant

Outside of games won and lost, Greenleaf's record is more brilliant than that of Taberski. He scored the second best high run, 84, and shared the second best game prize of \$1000 for 100 points, which received prize and for which there may be a prize next year.

Close fifth is A. A. Woods of Syracuse

Woods, winner of \$800 on a record of 68 wins and 33 losses. He takes \$100 for the high-run prize on his mark of 85 made in the very first engagement of the season. He was defeated by Taberski in the second round, but he finished ahead of Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, who averaged better on total points. Rudolph collected \$650 for the season's best game prize of 22 minutes for 100 points, which received prize and for which there may be a prize next year.

Greenleaf scored the only shutout, defeating St. Jean in five innings, 100 to 0

Greenleaf's record of 1866 innings was the lowest in the league. He averaged 51.5 runs per game.

American Institute of Architects Considers the Draughtsman's Work

Harvey W. Corbett Leads Chorus of Tribute to the
Man With a Pencil—Hugh Ferriss Describes
the Renderer's Aims

NEW YORK, April 23 (Special Correspondence).—By far the most successful informal event of the convention of the architects so far was the draughtsmen's luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday. The draughtsmen turned out in force as guests of the institute members, filling every niche into which a table could be squeezed, and there was a feast of humor and a flow of repartee. But behind the light-hearted tone a serious note was struck, one of high tribute to the draughtsman, as the architect of tomorrow and to use Harvey W. Corbett's phrase, "the only important man in architecture."

Famous master-builders vied with each other in declaring themselves "draughtsmen to the last," and in testifying to the loyalty, sense of beauty and invaluable aid given by the chap with the pencil.

Mr. Corbett—who was introduced as the small boy of the profession, in spite of his 6 feet 3 inches, probably because, as another speaker said, he has the gift of perennial youth—as toastmaster proved no mean showman in his selection of stars. Among them were the celebrated wits, Kenneth M. Murchison and George Chapell, better known as "Dr. Traprock," the famous traveler and successor to Munchausen. Both these architects are regarded in the Coffee House, Algonquin, and even wider circles here as rivals of Will Rogers.

Uses of a Soft Pencil
Mr. Murchison said he had been asked to deliver what he could only call a Mother Hubbard speech, one "that covered everything and touched nothing." He announced that, like all the other architects, he had given his office a holiday, "both the man and the boy." He said he approved the ability to draw, in the architect, at least to draw a little. "I agree with Mr. Whitney Warren, who said to me, 'It is all very well to draw your building, but never go and look at it afterwards.'" Mr. Murchison yielded the point to draughtsmen, however, that in regard to clients it often happens that "a soft pencil turneth away wrath." In his experience, he said, he had found that draughtsmen were endowed with two gifts: they were noted for having a great deal of hope, and for their musical abilities. In the mornings they usually whistled, while in the afternoons they sang.

On Rendering
Hugh Ferriss, well-known renderer and illustrator, related a number of his experiences with architects, both tragic and pleasant, and also discussed the technical difficulties of expressing the three-dimensional character of his work in a two-dimensional medium. He told how he first tried to draw the Bush Terminal Building on Forty-Second Street from the street, then from the top of another building, and failed to get the proper relation between its parts. He tried several other points of view, leaning his head against the wall of the building, and finally getting on the roof of it and looking down. "To make a long story short," said Mr. Ferriss, "I haven't finished that sketch, begun years ago, yet; and I am convinced there are profound questions as to how buildings really look and act. I have sensed some elusiveness, some coyness in them. Some architects, however, want you to draw their buildings not as a mass in air, but as if through a microscope in a vacuum. Others, when they ask for a 'rendering,' want you to render unto Caesar the things which are exclusively Caesar's."

J. Scott Williams, famous aquatintist and illustrator, talked on the technique of draughtsmanship, and pointed out that it was the oldest of the cultural arts. Through "picture writing" the draughtsman was the father of the alphabet and of writing. He analyzed the work of Edwin A. Abbey, Howard Pyle and others. Other speakers were H. Van Buren Magonigle and Knapp G. Walker, a director of the institute.

Announcement was made that the result of the competition for a tablet in Octagon House, the historic Washington headquarters of the American Institute of Architecture, could not yet be made public as was intended at this meeting. Mr. Corbett told the draughtsmen, in connection with the competition, that the draughtsman, in contrast with the architect, is not a "man with a pencil," but a "man with a pen."

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clusion, that the greatest service they could render was to "seek the quality of beauty in every line of their work, however insignificant."

Committee Reports
In the morning, several important reports of committees were laid before the meeting, among them the committees on Public Works, Education, Publications and Community Planning. The Committee on War Memorials urged upon members a bandwagon on the ground that its usefulness is virtually at an end. There has been a year of inaction, and the craze for permanent records of war is passing before it has found much permanent expression. "May we not even look forward to some form of monument that shall be erected not only to the memory of war, but to its everlasting oblivion?"

Yesterday afternoon the Junior League gave a reception to the ladies, and last night delegates and friends attended a theater party.

Today nominations of officers, directors and honorary members are in order, and the polls open for election.

ORRICK JOHNS.

EASTERN ARTS MEETING OPENS
Dr. Payson Smith Urges Teachers to Have Stronger Faith in Their Own Work

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23 (Special).—Stronger faith in their own work as a fundamental of education was urged upon practical arts teachers as vital to the situation in an address by Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education for Massachusetts, before the Eastern Arts Association in annual convention here today. He said that an apologetic attitude on the teacher's part is partly accountable for its failure to gain adequate appreciation for this kind of training.

In an address on "Educational Significance of Correlation," Miss Loretta J. Curran, first assistant in manual arts in Boston, told how knowledge and appreciation of fine arts is being carried into the shop classes and how the candidate for professional success is being benefited by engaging in practical arts.

Learning by Experience
Miss Curran described the efforts in Boston to break away from the barriers of a departmentalized system and extend the methods of correlation and unification from the elementary to the intermediate courses. She emphasized the importance of pupils learning by experience, even at the cost of considerable stumbling along the way.

She deplored the attitude of some school principals who take credit to themselves for encouraging their brighter pupils from engaging in shop courses. Mutual respect of one teacher for another teacher's subject and work was stressed as an essential.

Almond H. Wentworth of New Haven, president of the association, in opening the morning session, spoke of the exhibits which fill the main auditorium and basement. He said he believed the display was much the best that had been made at these conventions, and praised the members' exhibit as being finer than ever before.

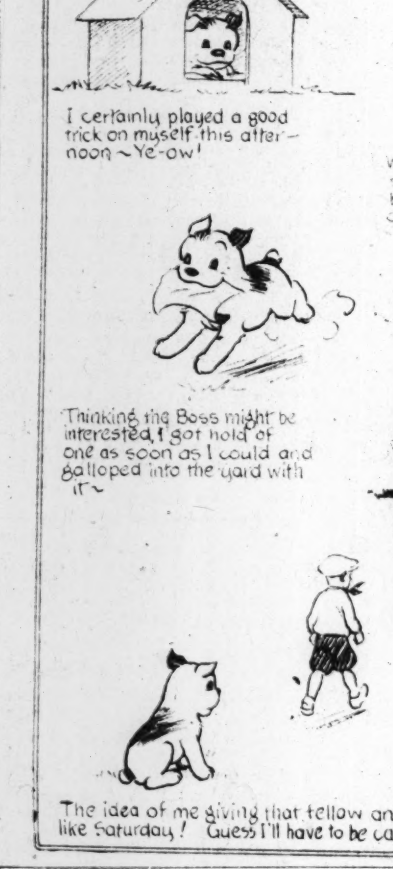
Royal B. Farnum, president of the Federated Council on Art Education, formed of four bodies represented at a Chicago meeting last December, reported that excellent progress is being made by that countrywide affiliation.

Speeches of welcome were made by Mayor Fordis C. Parker, Dr. Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of schools, and Miss Agnes H. Craig, chairman of the local hospitality committee. The speaker was Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, expert in vocational education.

tion, of Boston. The afternoon was devoted to sectional conferences. At the first general session last evening, Mr. Wentworth opened the convention, and F. A. Latimer, vice-chairman of the school board of Springfield, welcomed the delegates. Melville C. Freeman, master of the High School of Practical Arts, Boston, gave an address on "Alexander Hamilton—A Genius at Getting Things Done," and Robert C. Cram, landscape architect, of Harvard University, gave an illustrated lecture on "English Gardens."

Tonight the annual dinner will be given, with Maj. Frederick J. Hillman, vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce as toastmaster. The speakers will be Frank E. Mathewson, director of the technical and industrial department of William L. Dickinson High School of Jersey City, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson of Springfield.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog



He certainly played a good trick on himself this afternoon—no more!

While milling around in the street I saw a mail give some boys several handbills which they read very excitedly.

He gave it a glance or two and then ran to the front window and hid it. The big sea picture I saw you go to at the Royal today! Can I go?

The idea of me giving that fellow an excuse to desert me on a big day like Saturday! Guess I'll have to be careful what I bring home after this!

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SUNSET STORIES

Hutee Boy Discovers There Is Much to Learn

"TIME to go to school, Hutee Boy," said Mem-Sahib Elephant. "I don't want to go to school any more, I don't need to," replied Hutee Boy. Mem-Sahib flapped her ears in surprise and asked why he did not wish to go to school.

"Because I know everything," said Hutee Boy.

All the elephants laughed and shouted: "Hutee Boy knows everything, Hutee Boy knows everything, everything, everything!"

"Indeed I do," said Hutee Boy stoutly. "I know the monkeys, the alligators, the kangaroos, the hippopotamuses, the rhinoceroses, the spotted animals, the striped animals, and all the rest of them. And I know the wisdom of the jungle."

The elephants laughed louder than ever and cried: "Yes, indeed, Hutee Boy knows everything, everything, everything." Mem-Sahib smiled and said: "Maybe he does. Who can tell? We shall see. Come, dear, no school for you today at any rate. We shall go into the far jungle."

Mem-Sahib led the herd far away from their home into a strange jungle. Usually Hutee Boy remained with the others, but this time Mem-Sahib allowed him to walk in front with her. They went along silently, peering in every direction, in search of something that Hutee Boy did not know.

They came upon a herd of deer standing alert as if they were about to flee. Hutee Boy thought them the most beautiful and graceful creatures he had ever seen. He wondered if they would fly through the air or fit over the ground.

"What are they?" whispered Mem-Sahib.

"I don't know," answered Hutee Boy. Then he blushed an elephant blush, because he had discovered something he did not know. Mem-Sahib smiled to herself, and told him what they were.

Hutee Boy went along kicking the leaves under foot. He was a little cross. It is not pleasant to have people smile in that way. He saw a big, honey-looking ball right in his path. He picked it up with his trunk and started to throw it, when it unfolded, leaped to the ground and ran away.

Hutee Boy twirled his trunk, rolled his eyes, and flapped his ears. "What was that?" he gasped. "Don't you know the armadillos and sloths and anteaters?" asked his mother.

Hutee Boy laughed, but would not say he did not know again. All about him he saw strange new creatures, creeping, walking, flying, perched in the trees, peering from behind cover. "Pnew, pnew, pnew! Who are you?" called the largest and most gorgeous bird he had ever seen.

"I am Hutee Boy. Who are you?" "I am a peacock. Everybody knows me," said the bird.

"Well, I don't know you. There is lots I don't know. I don't know hardly anything. I'll have to go to school all my life. My mother played a joke on me. Everybody plays jokes on me," whimpered Hutee Boy.

Mem-Sahib comforted him and assured him he knew lots for a baby elephant. "But nobody knows everything," she told him. "We all are learning every day. That is the fun of it."

ROTARIANS MAY DIVIDE DISTRICT

Spring Conference of Eighth at Portland Has the Issue Before It

PORTLAND, Me., April 23 (Special).—The spring conference of the Eighth Rotary District, which opened yesterday, had before it today the proposal to divide the district into two parts and nominate two district governors instead of one.

Among prominent Rotarians present at the conference are Frank L. Mullan of Portland, O., past international president; Judge Robert W. Hill of Salem, Mass., and Daniel F. Sullivan of Fall River, Mass., past district governors, and Charles H. Simons of Boston, a member of the international committee.

Many Clubs Added
When Herbert C. Libby of Waterville, the present district governor, took office last year there were 23 clubs in the district. Of that number Maine had 12, Massachusetts 12, and New Hampshire 9. Since July 1 Maine has added 11 clubs, New Hampshire 5, and Massachusetts 1.

Governor Libby estimated that there are 13 good prospects for new clubs in Maine and 14 in New Hampshire; or, in other words, cities and towns where clubs can be organized successfully. At the present time there are 244 members in the Eighth District.

Question Considered
The question of how the district should be divided was considered at a recent committee meeting at Portland.

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Spring Show at Dublin Illustrates Importance of Farming Industry to Ireland

IRISH SHOW AIDS AGRICULTURE

Miniature Farm Exhibits Working Processes and Egg Packing Methods

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have recognized the great opportunity that a show, such as the Agricultural Spring Show, gives to agriculturists for learning everything connected with tillage of the soil, and have therefore established an educational display at this annual event the like of which cannot be equaled in the British Isles.

This display consists of practical demonstration. In effect a miniature farm is produced for the period of the show, in connection with which a staff of no less than 300 experts come together to give that advice and assistance which is more than ever necessary today, if the country is to make that upward movement in what, after all, its greatest industry—agriculture.

All Space Booked
The show is, therefore, a hive of industry, and, to demonstrate its value, the whole of the space allotted to implements and machinery manufacturers was already booked up 10 days before the closing date for booking—a striking illustration of its value, even for trade purposes.

The attendance at the show have nearly doubled in four years, and while it must remain a great educational feature, with its time program fully occupied for every minute from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, the lighter side is not altogether overlooked, as horse-jumping competitions and driving displays are included in each afternoon's program.

To illustrate still further the value of exhibitions such as this, Ireland's poultry industry today is greater financially than the great shipbuilding industry of Ulster, and yet it is admitted that the country is very backward in this direction as compared with Denmark, whose entire egg trade is handled by some 22 shippers, whereas there are about 900 shippers in Ireland for a smaller output.

Eggs Used as Currency
To some extent the old system of barter prevails in parts of Ireland, for eggs are used as currency in many of the country towns by the cottagers, and, this being so, there is a tendency to make the age of the eggs. However, a new act has been placed on the statute book which will enable the Department of Agriculture to remove many of the evils which have hindered progress in this profitable industry. Its effects are likely to be felt almost immediately, for a similar act came into force in Ulster in January of this year, and already marked progress in quality, quantity, packing methods, and grading is reported.

The Dublin society recognize the need of a practical demonstration of "grading up," and therefore at the coming show will have a large number of the finest utility birds from across the water competing among themselves in a special section, and in the same hall will be found a large collection of Irish birds in a separate competition. The cross-Channel exhibitors are being invited to meet their Irish colleagues and to give them the benefit of their experience in producing that type of bird which today lays the greatest number of eggs and finally can be adapted for table purposes.

The judge appointed for this section was, 30 years ago, the village cobbler in a Lancashire district, and today is the proud holder of 50 acres freehold laid out as a model poultry farm. He has traveled in many countries, including the United States of America, and has won many prizes.

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DUN LAOGHAIRE (Kingstown): BRAY, IRELAND

for his birds. He is the celebrated Tom Barron, whose name is doubtless known to many.

The Dublin society, however, has gone further, suggesting that even if the goods can be produced, they must be marketed properly, and has accordingly arranged, for the first time, a unique competition among the dealers, for which it offers valuable prizes.

The dealers who enter will be called upon to pack three crates, containing 720 eggs, in their particular manner. The whole of these crates will then be dispatched from the dealers' premises throughout Ireland to a Manchester warehouse. On arrival there Mr. Bohane will himself examine the cases and also the shipping and railway dockets to assure himself that all is in order.

The packages, without being unpacked, will then be immediately returned to Ballsbridge in time for the spring show. On arrival there they will be opened, judged by experts, and the prizes awarded for those crates whose contents are found in the best condition after this strenuous test. A further competition will be held among students for the best methods of packing eggs.

With a view to minimizing losses incurred through adverse weather conditions, the society have furthermore completed negotiations with a well-known firm, whereby there will be shown in operation at the show the actual drying by machinery in a few hours, if necessary, of 30 tons of actual green crop which will be brought into the showyard the day before the opening of the show.

Inquiries are also being made to see if it is not possible to introduce turf-drying machinery, which would be a great boon to a country like Ireland.

These examples illustrate the determination of the society to give first-hand information and demonstrations which must benefit, from an economic standpoint, the life of the country generally.

IRISH INCOME TAX REDUCED
DUBLIN, April 22—Income tax in the Irish Free State has been reduced from 5s. to 4s. on £1. Duties have been abolished on tea, raw cocoa, coffee and chicory. Duties have been placed on clothing, blankets, rugs, wooden furniture, and empty glass bottles. The duty on toilet soaps has been doubled.

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CITIZENS COMBINE TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM IN IRELAND
Special Grants by Free State Government Found Inadequate or Unsuitable, and New Act Is Passed to Relieve Distress

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The problem of housing Dublin's population, and of bettering the existing state of affairs, has been one of the gravest problems in Ireland since the European War. It affects all classes. In spite of all legislation to the contrary, quite a

from the artisan down, remains one for which as yet no solution has been attempted. And in Dublin slums are to be found that are as bad as any in all Europe.

Slums Once Aristocratic Homes
This is largely owing to the fact that the type of architecture prevalent in Dublin is singularly unsuited to modern conditions. The parts of Dublin that are now inhabited by the working class were, in the eighteenth century, the aristocratic quarters of the city. The houses are plain but dignified structures of the Queen Anne and Georgian periods, with beautifully proportioned wide and lofty rooms. They are now slums.

The result may be imagined. Literal description would be too revolting. In some cases as many as five families are to be found inhabiting one room—one in each corner and one in the center. Of sanitation, of course, there is absolutely none; and the only fresh water available in many cases is to be got from a tap in a yard serving several houses full of families in these conditions. The best method of stating the bare mentionable would be to say that these houses are now in such a condition that the only way in which they should be treated would be by careful and absolute destruction, preferably by fire.

Public Takes a Hand
The Government has not attempted an approach to this part of the problem. A conference was therefore called in Dublin recently of public-spirited persons to consider this question. The purpose of the conference was to appoint a Central Housing Council to link up all the different societies, committees, and individuals who have been working for a solution of the problem.

The conference was in agreement on this matter, and the council was accordingly appointed. It was decided, further, that the first task of the new council should be to prepare for a public campaign and press for a City Corporation Loan for the rehousing of the poor who now live in slums. It was pointed out by several speakers that such a loan would be required, since it was well known that the present high cost of building made it impossible for private enterprise to build houses and dispose of them at rents that the poor could afford to pay.

Dr. Dwyer, on behalf of the Dublin Commissioners, now acting in place of the Corporation, stated that they were actually prosecuting a scheme; but they were not in a position to close all the insanitary houses, as they had managed to put the people who now lived in them. They were, however, closing some such houses. The difficulty was that they would never be fit for habitation; and yet

profitable livelihood is today being conducted by persons who are buying houses and subletting them in sections to middle-class residents at rents that, as have been proved, represent 300 and 400 per cent profit.

Building has been at a standstill. Last year the Free State Government passed an act giving special grants to facilitate building; but by both labor and business men the scheme was pronounced as unsuitable and unlikely to remedy the evil; and their woeful prophecies have been justified, for the act brought little change. A few weeks ago, therefore, a new act was passed, increasing and widening the range of Government grants to prospective builders; and it is hoped that this new act will help to ease the situation.

These measures, it must be borne in mind, deal only with middle-class houses. Indeed, it may be said that they concern only the higher middle-class, leaving the artisan dweller almost unaffected. That is not their intention, but that, as has been pointed out, will be their effect. It stands to reason, therefore, that the housing problem of the true working-class,

to remove them, and add their destruction to the cost of building new houses, made the problem of clearance altogether uneconomic.

Workers' councils, a number of women's councils of different sorts, Christian fellowship unions, international and utility leagues, and the Dublin Citizens' Association, were represented at the conference; and it is realized that a beginning is now being truly made with this problem.

BALLSBRIDGE FORMS NEW SOCIETY HOME
Daily Now in Leinster House, Society's Home Since 1731.

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Dublin Society is the oldest of its kind in the world, having been established by a party of men who met in Trinity College, Dublin, on a morning in June, 1731. Its late headquarters, Leinster House, Kildare Street, now the home of the Dublin Society, was, for apart from its historic site, actually round the house, from 1805, to 1875, the various shows of the society were held.

And now, having been forced by circumstances to leave the old home, it is again establishing itself at the new home which it has been building at Ballsbridge during the last 40 years, and while many of the older members feel keenly the loss they have sustained in their eviction from the house, with its many associations, they are determined not to look back, but to demonstrate to the world that at Ballsbridge they will again rehabilitate themselves in their entirety, by having around their headquarters everything associated with the society's work in the scientific, educational, and agricultural life of the country.

The many forebodings of disaster in removing to Ballsbridge were, silenced by the director, Mr. Bohane, at a recent meeting of members, when, in giving particulars of the financial side of the society's affairs, he was able to announce that, after meeting all expenditures during the past year, the society had a balance to credit on the year's working of £5500, a record achievement, which was attributable to the ever-growing support accorded to it by members.

LIQUOR COMMISSION BEGINS ITS WORK IN IRISH FREE STATE
Report Likely to Be Exhaustive, and Minister for Justice Is Said to Have Substantially Pledged Himself to Act Upon It

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Intoxicating Liquor Commission met for its first session recently, and with its opening it may be said that the Free State has begun for the first time to grapple seriously with the liquor problem. The complexion and constitution of the commission make it clear that the report will be a searching document, and the Minister for Justice has in effect pledged himself to accept and act upon that report.

The main part of the commission's work, as appears from its terms of reference, concerns the "question of whether the existing number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor is in excess of reasonable requirements, and in the event of such excess being found to exist to make recommendations by which an adequate reduction may be effected on an equitable basis." That there is not much doubt as to this question was evident from the fact that the Minister himself took occasion to address a letter to the commission at its first assembly pointing out the excess that exists.

Later in the proceedings Patrick Walsh, assistant commissioner of the civil guards, gave evidence, on the basis of 35 years' police experience, that covered the ground already taken by the Minister in his letter, and amplified it by fuller details. As Mr. Walsh is an official in the Minister's department, the conclusion would seem to be that the Minister desires that the commission should

relieve him of responsibility in taking action to end an admitted scandal.

The facts as elicited in the letter and in Mr. Walsh's evidence are sufficiently startling. A village in Lincolnshire, England, with a population of 2682, has 14 public houses, one for every 192 people. Castlebar, County Mayo, with a population of 2698, has 76 public houses, one for every 36 people. A town in Devonshire, Eng., with a population of 2362, has 13 public houses, one for every 181 people. Mitchelstown, County Cork, with a population of 2268, has 55 public houses, one for every 41 people.

Worse cases were cited in letter and evidence. Ballaghaderreen, County Mayo, population 1317, has 75 public houses, one for every 18 people. Ballyhaunis, County Mayo, population 1109, has 56 public houses, one for every 20 people. Strokestown, County Roscommon, and Mohill, County Leitrim, have one public house for every 26 people.

It was made clear in the evidence that these evils grew out of the fact that nearly every shop in these places has a bar attached to it. The parallels to England do not, therefore, attain justice; for in England a public house is a house entirely and solely given up to drink, whereas in Ireland it is generally an ordinary shop with a bar for the sale of liquor within it.

Moreover, it is this that leads to the gravest abuses; for women and children who enter such shops for the purchase of household commodities are brought into direct contact with the liquor habit, and often with scenes of drunkenness. The social evils of this state of things are widespread, therefore. And it is already evident that a great part of the commission's labors will be directed to this matter; and that the liquor trade, who are represented by lawyers throughout, will fight their inquiries at every stage.

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Free State's Poultry Alone Said to Exceed in Value Big Shipbuilding Industry

DUBLIN SOCIETY ELECTS MEMBERS

Mr. Justice Wylie, of Agricultural Committee, an Energetic Chairman

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The agricultural work of the Dublin Society is controlled by the committee of agriculture, which consists of a body of men elected annually by the vote of the members. This is a democratic form of election, as each member is supplied, through the post, with a ballot paper, and can vote accordingly, thus insuring that the representative on such a committee is one in keeping with the desires of the members as a whole.

The chairman and vice-chairman are appointed for two years, and they are also chairman and vice-chairman of the Horse Show committee, this latter committee being formed by the addition of a further 20 members for Horse Show purposes solely. These members are elected by the council for their knowledge as experienced breeders of horses.

The chairman of the agricultural committee at the present time is Mr. Justice Wylie, who is such a live wire in the life of the country generally.

He is extremely popular with all classes, a great democrat in his actions, and one who can be found during the period of each show discussing the pros and cons with the herdsmen and the grooms, with a cheery word of encouragement for all. At the same time, Mr. Wylie will weigh up the evidence for and against any subject associated with the life of the society, and will give his opinion in a manner which has endeared him to all the members.

A meeting with Mr. Wylie in the chair will insure the horse purposes is carried through in record time, and yet everyone who desires to participate has been given an opportunity to express his views, though members are well aware that it is useless to introduce idle talk when discussing the problems that face such a body.

Mr. Wylie is most ably supported by the vice-chairman, Colonel Hely-Hutchinson, a great breeder of horses and stock, and one who for many years has played an excellent part in guiding the destinies of the agricultural side of the society's work. The members of the committee are all of a similar character, from what may be termed the yeoman farmer to the landed proprietor, and the whole-hearted manner in which they throw their energies into the work at show periods working hard as stewards in an immense capacity from early morning until dewy eve, has all produced that wonderful effect which today, in the show world, means that Ballsbridge is "the last word."

At the recent bull show and sale which was introduced in 1919 as a new feature to fill a gap caused by the reorganization of the previous spring show, the Scottish and English judges, many of whom had judged in the United States and the Argentine, declared at the close of this show that the arrangements were pre-eminent and unequalled for organization by any other body of a similar character.

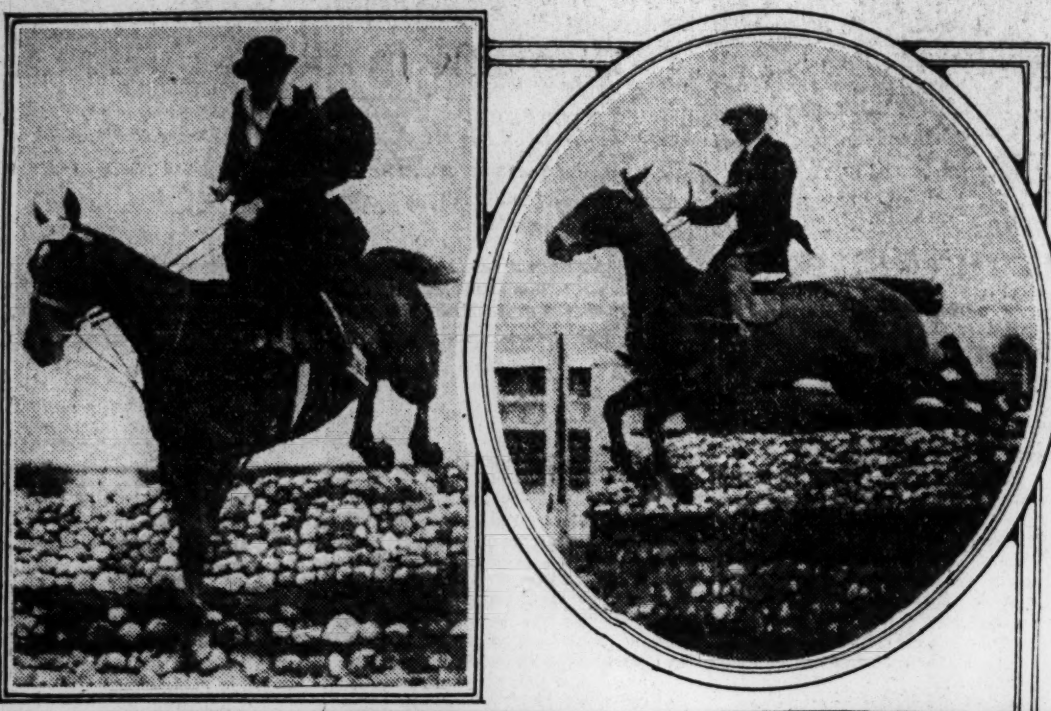
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Upper Left: Peter Pan, With Lady Rider, Clears Stone Wall. Upper Right: Another Rider Takes a Jump. Beneath: Judges Make Award at Show of the Royal Dublin Society.

DUBLIN KEEPS AN 'IRISH WEEK'

Shops Everywhere Display the Gaelic Sign

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—It has been the custom in Ireland now for nearly 20 years to celebrate the week in which St. Patrick's Day falls as "Irish Week." The Irish form, in fact, is more accurate. There the phrase is "Seachtain Gaeilge"—pronounced "Shach-tain Gwal-gee"—meaning "Week of Irish."

Shops in which not a word of Irish is known will bravely hang out that legend, nevertheless, during Irish Week.

The purpose of the week is to display as far as is possible goods of Irish manufacture. Entire shop-windows are devoted to that display. In a music shop, for example, one sees scrolls of music by Thomas Moore, among the ancients; by Stanford, representing the immediate past, and

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by Dr. Larchet, representing the present.

In the midst of this array stands a pedestal surmounted by a bust of Moore, whitely, wanly, yet beatifically smiling under a crown of electric bulbs. And in an age of jazz and syncopation it is pleasant to remember the deep beauty of "Silent O' Mournie, be the roar of thy waters"; and to be reminded of one's own nation's wells of song. Even the Dublin street whistling leaves that window gayly whistling an old folk-tune.

Grafton Street, too! Many who know little of Dublin have heard of Grafton Street, that was once one of

the proudest streets in Europe. It was for long sacred to the parade of what used to be called "the Ascendancy," and looked loftily on Irish enthusiasts. Yet nowhere is Seachtain Gaeilge more proudly celebrated than in Grafton Street today.

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See Switzers STAND at Spring Show

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FARMERS OPPOSE TARIFF SYSTEM

Outlook for Irish Farmers Said to Strain Whole Social Fabric

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Irish Farmers' Congress recently sat at the Mansion House in Dublin to consider the present perilous condition of agriculture, the national staple industry. The standing committee of the congress reported that the uncertainty of the farming industry is putting a strain on the whole social fabric; and until such time as the outlook for farmers could be said to have definitely improved neither the state of the country nor that of any of its enterprises could be regarded as secure.

It pointed out that for some time past commercial men had complained that business was bad. The reason was that farming had not been prosperous, since the entire commercial health and credit of the country depended on farming. But when, as at present, the farmer was hard pressed to make both ends meet, found it almost impracticable to reduce the cost of production within the likely price of sale in any commodity, and was faced with continuous unemployment for his agricultural workers, it was inevitable that the circulation of money should be restricted and that the entire business of the country should thereby be affected.

Serious Decline of Tillage
The standing committee drew special attention to the serious decline of the area now under tillage, as compared with former years. This, it was pointed out, was inevitable in the conditions that had prevailed for the past years, for tillage was now an unprofitable and hazardous undertaking.

The decline meant, however, a serious increase of agricultural unemployment, to such an extent that the land was not now able to maintain the population that rested on it. The cause of this, and the cause of most

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DUBLIN PREPARES TO HOLD ITS SPRING AGRICULTURAL SHOW

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Perhaps the outstanding feature of agricultural educational life in Great Britain for the past century has been its national agricultural shows. Ireland had this type of show up to the year 1871, when it was considered advisable to amalgamate what was then known as the Agricultural Society of Ireland with the Royal Dublin Society.

This amalgamation did not include the continuance of the national show, and the Dublin Society therefore carried on its regular program of shows up to the outbreak of the European war in 1914. These shows included the spring show in April, which was really a big display of cattle sent primarily for sale by auction, and a collection of trade exhibits.

At the close of the war, and on the retirement of the then agricultural superintendent, Robert Bruce, the Dublin Society felt that it was necessary to remodel their program of show events, to bring them more up-to-date from the educational standpoint.

The outcome of a conference early in 1919 was the appointment of Ed-

ward Bohane, the then secretary of one of the most successful agricultural societies in the British Isles, to be the agricultural superintendent to the Royal Dublin Society. The Dublin Society felt that in securing him they would at once be able to build up for Ireland an annual national agricultural educational show, as distinct from the show and sale held previously.

The object of such a show is to bring together annually, in friendly rivalry, drafts of the best stock of farm horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, to compete for valuable prizes, adjudicated upon by judges whose qualifications are above question, and the particular lessons should be put to good use in the comparisons made, after which the stock would return to their respective farms, and be used for breeding purposes generally.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Hugh Ferriss' Showing of His Skyscraper Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, April 21

NO INTERPRETATION of the modern American skyscraper so clearly defines their issues and possibilities as that of Hugh Ferriss. The drawings of this young American architect, now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, have long held a prominent place in any gathering of architectural data, and this exhibition is particularly interesting as it marks the first time that they have been seen in a one-man show.

In this series of drawings Mr. Ferriss shows the modern skyscraper finally loosed from its former straightened, boxed-in monotony by the recent zoning laws and given a chance to rise in unexpected novel and graceful continuities. With his supple pencil he scales with ease and precision the very pinnacle of present day achievement in city building. He shows not only what has been achieved by conforming to this seemingly arbitrary ruling as to mass, but he also nimbly takes wing and scans the possibilities of the future.

The Future City

One section of this exhibition deals entirely with "The Future City," and the artist-architect visualizes for us a cathedral, an art center, the base of a zoned building, the avenue of a residential zone placed above a business zone, and several arrangements of terraces. Here a second Babylon looms up, with hanging gardens, sun-drenched plazas and terraces soaring high above the ground, pinnaled towers mounting to undreamed of heights, masses of architectural ordering beyond anything yet attempted. A tour of such a city under Mr. Ferriss' persuasive guidance is a very stirring event, even if it be only on paper, and makes a consummation of such a city a thing to be anticipated. His imaginatively conceived drawing of an art center is one of the finest in the exhibition, and it is rendered with a splendid regard for atmosphere and grandeur.

There is also an interesting working out of the program of using more than one city block as a building unit and some of the designs show the results of bridging city streets with huge two and three block buildings. Mr. Ferriss has

also worked the design of a possible tower based on a single city block with the idea of showing how high the new zoning law would permit such an edifice to rise; this structure is approximately twice the height of the Woolworth Building, and its practicality is endorsed from an engineering point of view.

Majestic Impressions

Among the portraits of notable New York structures—somehow all the more majestic after seeing Mr. Ferriss' black and white impressions of them—are the new Shelton Hotel, the Fisk Building, the new Fraternity Club, the new Garment Center on Seventh Avenue, the amazing new American Radiator Building with its towering mass of black and gold, and a terraced loft structure in West Thirty-Fifth Street. There are also sketches of the proposed Bold Building by Helme and Corbett, and the base of the proposed Convocation Building designed by Bertram C. Goodhue. All of these interesting structures illustrate the contemporary development of the skyscraper under the zoning law, and each has some particular point of appeal and treatment.

The Process of Design

One of the features of Mr. Ferriss' many sided consideration of these building problems is the study of the nature of the masses resulting from the New York zoning laws and of the development of these masses into practicable buildings. He has taken this problem by a series of drawings from its initial stage—that of the maximum mass which is permitted in respect of any semblance to a building by the zoning on a full city block—to the second step where the mass is seen after the architect has taken his initial step of cutting in light courts; then onto the third stage where its sloping planes have been translated into "steps," and further into the condition where all features impracticable to steel construction have been discarded. The design now resembles a huge skyscraper structure in the mass and Mr. Ferriss adds another drawing to the series, showing the final refinements of windows and ornament. Another of the transitional drawings deals with the similarity of these masses to mountainous masses, and shows how magnificent the cities of the future will appear in all their Alpine contours.

It is especially fortunate for the architectural profession to have such a poet laureate, who has the power to visualize the major masseries of our cities into things of winged beauty, who can further the cause of beauty in the modern cities by stirring the imagination of the designers toward unity and order in their plans.

RALPH PLINT.

THE CLOUD-CAPPED TOWER OF A VISION



Courtesy of Anderson Galleries, New York
Hugh Ferriss' Drawing of the Tallest Possible New York Building, 1500 Feet High, Practicable in Steel, and Conforming to the Zoning Law.

laid on in little dots or short strokes with rather a dry small brush in an effort to recompose the illusion of light, but are painted rather solidly in flat tones, or broadly with simplified palette. Therefore, this exhibit exemplifies doubly Mr. Hassam's versatile talent.

An addition to the large gallery this week is a small portrait of a woman by Edouard Manet and Eugene Speicher, a girl's head.

Shown at the Arts Club is a gay little exhibition by four Baltimore women of flowers, quiet fields, picturesque doorways in Maryland, South Carolina and New England, and a market scene and interiors.

Margaret Laws' work is impressionistic. She has painted out-door groups of South Carolina Negroes and North Carolina roads. She offers also some studies in colored cement called "moreno." This cement lends itself easily to mural designs since it is opaque in tone and can be modified with the palette knife.

Mary Crummers' small marines have the sea's quality of brightness. There are some quaint, well-drawn street scenes from Paris and Devonshire. The gardens of Louise West are striking in color, especially "The Club Pergola," "Zinnias" and "Old House in the Lane."

The water colors by Anne Chanlie, "Lake Minewaska," "West River," and "Twin Shanties," add variety to the exhibition showing through their arresting design and exquisite color.

Third Wagner Program by Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—The third and last of the Wagner program of the Philadelphia Orchestra was given this week at the twenty-seventh party of concerts, and the amazing popularity of that composer in the orchestral form was again manifested in the size and the enthusiasm of the audience. Mr. Stokowski selected the numbers for these concerts from operas other than the "Nibelungen Ring," from which the last Wagnerian program was made up.

The first part of the program was made up of a short march introducing Martin Luther's famous hymn, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," followed by the "Faust" overture; and the overture to "Tannhäuser" and the Venusberg music (Paris version). The last of these was especially well performed, the difficult parts of the violas and the violinists being beautifully played and the whole orchestral ensemble unusually good.

But the second part of the program brought the best music as well as the finest rendition. It began with a brilliant performance of the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and then the Prelude to the third act of the same opera was played. The two numbers formed a striking contrast both in musical thought and in orchestration. The program closed with the Prelude to the last act of "Tristan and Isolde," and the ever-popular Vorspiel and "Liebestod" from the same music drama, all splendidly played.

Renaissance Theater Plan in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, April 3

SPECIAL Sunday evening and Tuesday afternoon performances in London, by the Phoenix Society, of typical dramas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been for years the means of presenting a number of dramas of archaeological and historical interest. In addition they have often revealed in actual production dramatic qualities of sweep, tensility, humor, and picturesqueness very pleasing indeed to the limited audiences that have witnessed them.

It is therefore interesting to hear that J. T. Grein thinks that the time has now come to invite a larger public to witness plays drawn from that vast storehouse of English and continental literature, represented by such names as Webster, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Dryden and Congreve, as well as Chaucer, Goldoni, Molière, and Goethe.

Mr. Grein, acting in collaboration with Miss Alice Freeman—whose many years with the Incorporated Stage and Phoenix Societies have given her practical experience in revivals of this kind—proposes to form The Renaissance Theater Ltd., for the purpose of presenting old plays. They appeal to all who are accustomed to such a kind of hand, as shareholders, subscribers, and supporters, toward raising the sum of £5000 needed to establish the enterprise on a firm financial basis, and enable it effectively to carry out its purpose.

The management propose to take a West-End theater and there to ring up the curtain at 8:30 every evening (except Sundays), ringing it down at 11 p. m. and allowing no pedantic considerations to hinder them from cutting plays down to necessary length, employing for that purpose Mr. Montague Summers, an acknowledged expert upon the Restoration Drama.

A special set will be designed before which, with the aid of a traverse curtain or two, the play can advance swiftly and dramatically to its end. As far as possible only such players as are to be engaged as are accustomed to the broad, swift, eloquent, and rather declamatory style essential for this older form of play. Such players England certainly possesses in such artists as Messrs. Balliol Holway, Ion Swinburn, Roy Balfour, George Zucco, Esme Percy, Stanley Lathbury, Ben Fife, and among actresses, Miss Isabel Jeans, Miss Margaret Yardie, and many others whom one could name. A few, possibly many of these players, might be available for the proposed enterprise.

It is planned to put on each play for a three-weeks run, or longer if public support should warrant it, under a producer chosen for his special aptitude in getting the best out of that particular class of play. Jonson's "The Alchemist," Webster's "The Duchess of Malfi," Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode," and Otway's "Venice Preserved," are among the plays tentatively selected for production during the first season. The estimated weekly cost of running them, for eight performances a week, in a theater with a seating capacity of not less than £250 per performance, being about £750, it follows that crammed houses should



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Art in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, April 17

REMBRANDT PEALE'S "port-hole portrait" of George Washington, recently purchased by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been hung in Memorial Continental Hall. The designation "port-hole portrait" is due to the stone casement from which the head appears to be looking. It is an idealization, based primarily on the large equestrian portrait, an original at Mount Vernon, and is a composite portrait. Washington is represented in the uniform of the Continental Army.

The work is thoroughly British in character, giving a suggestion of Raeburn in the flesh tones and is rich in color. The texture of the cloth is exquisitely imitated, bespeaking great attention to detail. The exhibition at the Phillips Memorial Gallery in the small gallery comprises a comprehensive collection of early and later works of Childre Hassam. One of his best is a painting of a woman at a piano, entitled the "Marshall Nell Rose." Another is a street scene, "Washington Arch in Spring," done in New York about 1900. A line of trees bordering Fifth Avenue directs the gaze straight at the Arch. There is a fascinating picture made at Cape Ann, Gloucester, and Bailey's Beach, Newport, the sea in the foreground the cliffs and people as a background. Then there is a cool delightful fairy story picture in which willows, grass, flowers

run the gamut of green tones, shot with gleams of sunshine. Also there is a mountain picture a marine and a wood interior besides a little jewel of a water color, known as Lanier Place—again houses and a street. Some of these are not rendered strikingly in the French impressionist method of painting in pure color

YEARS ago, it was the practice of shoppers to "beat down" the prices which storekeepers marked on merchandise. They knew from experience that the goods were not worth the ticketed price. At this period, John Wanamaker instituted his honest policy of "One Price"—and that one the lowest. This practice met with success and other stores adopted it. So today, shoppers are assured that the price tag tells a true story.

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NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

Ninth Symphony Closes Minneapolis Season

MINNEAPOLIS, April 19 (Special Correspondence).—The Minneapolis

symphony season closed Friday evening with a program on which the Beethoven Ninth Symphony held first place. There is always a sense of inadequacy with a performance of this work, no matter how well the first three movements are played, if the chorus of the Finale is not well sung. For some years past there has been some difficulty in bringing together a sufficiently large and capable body of singers in this city to do justice to any of the oratorios; the singers are here, plenty of them; but as in many other communities they have lost interest in choral singing, and the attempt to give a well-rounded rendering of any work of this nature seems doomed to failure.

For two weeks in succession this has been our experience; a week ago Mr. Verbrugghen placed the "Elijah" on a symphony program, and with the aid of a fairly good quartet of soloists gave a performance that needed only about 100 more trained voices in the chorus to make it formidable. These were lacking, and struggle and devise as he might to cover up vocal deficiencies, he could not raise it above the point of mediocrity. This is no reflection on Mr. Verbrugghen's ability as a choral director, for he has very few equals in this respect on this continent; it seems to be a sign of the times, palpable everywhere in the production of oratorio.

So far as the purely orchestral part of the choral symphony was concerned Friday evening, the performance was remarkably well balanced, the Adagio particularly being productive of some of the noblest playing heard this season; but the setting to Schiller's ode was woefully weak in those essentials that we heard last season, when this same symphony was given. It is sufficient to hear with the orchestra did not make for accuracy, and no matter how 130 voices may struggle with this terrifically hard piece of writing, even with the support of a well-trained orchestra, some of the sense both of words and music is bound to fall by the wayside.

The quartet of soloists sang exceedingly well the rather ungrateful parts allotted to them, in this particular the performance being far superior to that of a year ago; they were Emily Stokes Hagar, soprano; Lewis James, tenor; Claire Brook-

hurst, contralto, and Fraser Gange, baritone.

As contributory to this program two Bach arias were sung by Mr. Fraser Gange: "Hier in meines Vaters Stätte" and the "Et in Spiritum Sanctum," with taste and feeling, and the orchestra gave a first performance in Minneapolis of the Bach Overture (Suite No. 2 in B minor). In a season when we have heard a good many Bach novelties—for Minneapolis—this work easily takes first place in beauty and variety of interest.

Immediately following the Sunday afternoon concert the orchestra leaves for a six-weeks' tour, which will conclude at the University of Minnesota when "The Children's Crusade" will be presented under the direction of Earle J. Killien in the new stadium. Professor Killien will have the co-operation of the public schools in this work.

Two Chicago Chorus, and a Symphony Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 20—Although the

musical season is drawing to a close, its activities are numerous and, this week, at least, have been important. Among the most notable was the concert of the Apollo Musical Club (April 13) which offered under the directorship of Edgar Nelson, the "Thirteenth Psalm" of Liszt and the "Resurgam" by Henry Hadley. It is pleasant to record the uncommon excellence which characterized the interpretation of these works. Not in many months has the Apollo Club distinguished itself as it did at this, the last concert of its season. Something of its old glory enveloped it and much of the imagination and dramatic insight into music with which the singers used to favor their art returned to them and made their efforts stirring to the ear.

Mr. Nelson accomplished the feat of making the Psalm by Liszt a thing of worth and beauty. Mr. Hadley showed that his "Resurgam" is not only a work of real power and inspiration, but that his ability as a conductor is remarkable indeed. The chorus lifted up its collective voice with such enthusiasm as made the singing more than merely technically sufficient and correct.

Nor was the vocal efficiency confined to the chorus. For a number of years the soloists who have appeared with Chicago's principal choral organization have generally been only

indifferently good; they were admirable at this latest performance, for their work was done, not only with appealing vocal tone, but with authority and fervid understanding of all that makes for poetry and charm in interpretative art. Their names were Helen Newitt, soprano; Leah Pratt, contralto; Theo. Karle, tenor, and Bernard Ferguson, baritone.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra devoted its last concert but one of the season (April 17) to works which it has performed before. Of these the principal was Strauss' tone poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra" has fine moments, it is true; but much of it is tawdry and not a little of it—the "Tanzlied," for instance—is filled with the banality which too often waits upon Strauss in the disguise of melodic inspiration.

There was banality, too, in two movements from Moszkowski's suite, Op. 39, but the orchestra neutralized some of it by a brilliant performance of the Moto Perpetuo which formed the closing section of the work. So far as the music was concerned Elgar's overture "In the South" was the high spot. This fine work was read with abundant flame. The Mendelssohn Club offered its last concert of the season on April 18. The chorus was directed—and well directed—by Calvin Lamborn, who put together a program which offered music that was good as well as music that was popular. It gave representation to American composers whose art—as in the case of Deems Taylor and Henry Hadley—needed no apology. The singing throughout was such as the Mendelssohn Club has taught its public to expect. It was resonant, enthusiastic and it met with the favor which it deserved. Alice Gentle appeared as soloist and her charming and polished vocalism lent added zest to some attractive songs, and Rimsky-Korsakov, Rebikov and Moussorgsky. In company with Edith Rachel Brown, Miss Gentle and the club presented a ballad by Cecil Forsyth, an English composer whose songs on the whole are better known than are his tunes. Yet the ballad, full of vivacious humor, was well worth while.

F. B.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE HOME FORUM

Random Studies in Stream Lore

SITTING here beside the woodland brook all morning long and watching the white water pour over diminutive falls has been as delightful an idleness as I can imagine, but because it has been so pleasant it comes at length to seem a trifle selfish. It must be that I am losing my natural talent for idleness, else I should not now be reflecting that a million men within a hundred miles of me have been engaged in tasks at least ostensibly useful during the hours I have sat here motionless beside the stream. Those million men, I know, have been scurrying hither and yon with an eagerly purposeful activity, transferring matter from spot to spot, digging holes and filling them up again, collecting metal disks and bits of paper into piles. How can a mere dreamer justify himself against all these severely practical men? Their very number is a cogent argument, to say nothing of their stern conviction that they are right—a conviction he never feels about himself. In a world in which the dreamer is but one in the million he must take on protective coloration by pretending, at least, to be useful. This is precisely what Emerson was thinking about when he wrote "The Apology."

How can I turn my happy morning to any apparent usefulness, give it some semblance of social value? Well, it occurs to me that not every one can see a brook in April; not quite everyone, it may be, has ever seen any brook whatever in a full and effective sense. Those million men aforesaid, for example, do they act as though they had ever seen one? But, not to pursue a question which might lead me far from woodland brooks, I think the pleasant way of seeming useful would be to tell a few others as accurately as I can what I see before me. Surely if I share my morning no one can think me selfish, and perhaps I may even plead with Emerson:

Tax not my sloth that I
Fold my arms beside the brook;
Each cloud that floated in the sky
Writes a letter in my book.

A little stream, six or seven feet in width and not more than ten inches deep, flows down through a glade of pines, coming out of a clearing which is just visible between the dark stems above and going down into another. There is deep shadow, of the peculiarly lustrous kind that only pines can throw, upon most of its course, and particularly upon the glossy pool some thirty feet up stream, but here and there the sunlight dazles upon white water. The banks on either side are purple with pine needles. A red or two in the water there is a foot-bridge of two planks, and somewhat farther on there is a fence of sagging barbed wire which separates the glade from the clearing.

In this rude outline of the scene before me there is nothing much to "tell the world about." Nearly all the values lie in the minute details, as they always must in landscapes drawn to so small a scale. It is for

this reason precisely that the forest brook has always seemed to me to provide the best possible education for the eye. There is always more to be seen in it than any one has yet seen. A man may gaze at one small patch of stream-surface for half an hour or half a day until he thinks he has exhausted its every trait of shape and hue; then he looks again, and discovers that he has just begun to see it. Not that a brook ever hides anything away, for nothing is more frank and generous in self-revelation, but its carvings and nuances are so multitudinous, so full of whimsy and caprice, as to daunt the most patient virtuosity of eye.

A painter of the modern school would wish, of course, to see the stream as simply as possible. He would note down first of all the strong and supple bending of the banks, and he would be delighted by the sharp contrast between the gleam and gloom. But those who are not "impressionists" would want to see much more than this. Between the extremes of shade and shine lies an entire gamut of lighting, of steely glitter and soft translucency, of colors numbers and unnameable reflections from the sky and overhanging boughs or showing through from the stream's bed. Between the silent pool and the waterfall there are innumerable gradations of eddy, curve, and rapid. No two square feet are alike in hue or shape. We begin to see the brook accurately, and so to discover the true beauty of running water, only when we have learned that it is wonderfully various.

In one way the painter would be quite justified in attending only to the larger outlines of the brook scenery, for the effects of running water are composed of a few fundamental curves of the water, the standing pool, the slow water, the slide, the rapid, the eddy, the curve, and the fall. But each of these except the first shapes the surface water in many ways so as to give an inexhaustible multiplicity of effects. The fundamental forms are only the alphabet of streams, out of which an endless literature is composed. Our never-failing delight in streams may be due in no small degree simply to this, that they give us, more than any other form in nature, the pleasure of discovering unity in the midst of variety. In every rod of the brook I find elements which I have seen a thousand times before, but they have always an accuracy of detail, no two eddies are ever exactly alike, no two slides or waterfalls. The water says the same thing over and over without ever repeating itself. It is an excellent teacher.

Even so much of stream lore, I suspect, is more than many people suspect, but I have discovered another fact which is probably even less familiar for the good reason that it is still more obvious. Waves of the sea and of rivers, because they are free, are constantly shifting from place to place, but the ridges and hollows of the brook's surface—which do not, to be sure, correspond exactly to the waves of larger bodies of water—are fixed. Every form and shape of the rapidly moving water before me is stable without being rigid. The hollows and hummocks, whorls, parabolas, and serpentine curves of the brook are constantly wavering, of course, but they are essentially unchanged from hour to hour, from day to day. While the volume of water and the shape of the bed and banks remain practically the same, these water waves, if they may be so called, are as enduring as those of sand or even of rock. In some lights and at a certain distance the brook seems to be made of carved metal upon which the only moving thing is the strange mottling of slowly shifting shadows.

Even from where I sit, close to the bank, the water seems at times to be standing still, as though suddenly congealed. I see the threads and skeins of water drops coming over the fall and a constant trembling over the entire surface, but these alone would not strongly suggest a downward motion. Only the bubbles that float bravely out into smooth water below the fall convey a clear sense of the stream's current. They come toward me round the bend in stately companies, sailing serenely with all the sky upon them.

Under the green and golden atmosphere
Which noontide kindles through the
Willow leaves.

They set forth in tiny argosies as though they were bound most hopefully upon some great adventure and they always burst before they have gone a dozen feet. Just here, as always when one is talking about running water, we find a kind of "moral lesson" seems to be hovering close at hand, but I shall not stop to find out what it is. There has been rather too much, I think, of finding books in the running brooks. The stream metaphor is at least as old as Heraclitus and the end is not yet. Even John Keats does not quite escape the fashion in those vivid lines of his about the brook at Edmonton. I should like to quote the passage, if it were in the words, because it is rarely good, although Keats' brook was very unlike mine. Ah yes, here it is, most unexpectedly:

How silent comes the water round that bend;
Not the minutest whisper does it send To the
O'erarching willows; blades of grass
Slowly across the chequer'd shadows pass.
Why, you might read two sonnets ere they reach
To where the hurrying freshnesses
Eye-brush
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds.

Those lines paint a very pleasant brook picture, to be sure, but I quote them chiefly for the erroneous suggestion in the last few words that there is something homiletic about a little stream. I contend that a brook has better business than sermon preaching, and that it is good for a good deal besides metaphors. We

have been too much concerned to discover what the brook reminds us of to see it for what it is, certainly one of the most beautiful things in the world. It unites perfection of simple form with charm of color and grace of motion, and to these it adds a constant chant or undertone of song. If one is a mere idler in the land and will not set himself to any useful task, and if he has no more delectable friend, philosopher, or guide than a woodland brook.

The Lawless English Tongue

Still another delightful quality of the English language is its lawlessness. Sir Philip Sidney, long ago, called English "the grammarless tongue;" and never a Lindley Murray of them all has ever been able to make it anything else. The men who know Latin and Greek grammar have been trying for generations to construct a grammatical cabinet in which to pigeonhole the English language. But most of the boxes are empty and the rest are stuffed to overflowing with exceptions. The late Sir Walter Raleigh of Oxford, admirable scholar and admirable man, once commented on the freedom of English as illustrating the distinctive quality of a free race. He noted that it is this freedom that brings to English its wealth, and that while in most tongues there is a word for a thing or two; a way of saying something, or perhaps two ways; in English we commonly have at least three words and innumerable ways of putting things; and if we do not use the old words and old ways, we make new ones instantly.

To quote a happy passage of Sir Walter's in illustration: "We can say most things in three ways, according as we draw on one or other of the three main sources of our speech that is the original English, the old Norman French, the Latin and Greek." Thus you can Begin, or Commence, or Initiate an undertaking with Boldness, or Courage, or Resolution. If you are a Workman, or Laborer, or Operative, you can Ask, or Request, or Solicit your employer to Yield, or Grant, or Concede an increase in the Earnings, or Wages, or Remuneration which fall to the lot of your Fellow, or Companion, or Associate. Your employer is perhaps Old, or Veteran, or Superannuated, which may hinder, or Delay, or Retard the success of your application.

An amiable instructor in French once rushed into a fellow professor's room excitedly. "I have one question to ask. Can we say in English, 'grow less'?"

"And why not?"

"But to 'grow' is to become greater. We can not become greater by becoming less, and we can not become less by becoming greater. It would be impossible in French."

But not in English, where we have no academy to declare correct usage, and can therefore grow and shed our old shell, like a crab, every generation or two. It is fun to start a precisian appealing to the authority of good usage in the use of language, vindicating one can muddle him with his own analogies in ten minutes. The appeal to authority, too, in matters of speech is often a veritable boomerang. . . . Shakespeare was a fine old reprobate in the use of language, vindicating once and for all the liberty of the tongue. He is as innocent of the "correct" use of "will" and "shall" as a modern Irishman. He delights, like the old anarchist that he is, in disagreement between his royal verbs and their subjects. And when you correct your son, dear reader, for saying "those kind of fellows," he may retort, with the logic of a grammarian, "Shakespeare says 'those kind of fellows' even if he does not say 'fellows'."

The best English is that spoken by cultivated men and women in active converse with the world. Not that spoken by the learned in the laboratory, or by the collegian in the school, or by the propriety forbidding any means by the man in the street, even less by the girl in the shop, whose jargon might as well be Singsong. But all of these are helping make the language, showing it along, so to speak, elbowing it into queer places if you like. But if you are formulating your rules of speech at leisure, they will fall out of date before they are ready and the idiom under your microscope will suddenly have taken wings. By the time that you have fixed on what you ought not to say your own tongue will refute you. When you have determined precisely what your neighbor ought to say, or what he should be forbidden to say, you will have become a grammarian—or a bore.—Felix B. Schelling, in "Summer Ghosts and Winter Topics."

In the Heather

Our lights are long and rich in change,
Unscreened by hill or spire,
From primrose dawn, a lovely range,
To sunset's farewell fire.

No morning bells have we to wake
Us with their monotone,
But windy calls of quail and crane
Unto our beds are blown.

We cleave the sodden, shelving bank
In sunshine and in rain,
That men by winter-fires may thank
The wielders of the slane.

Brave joys we have and calm delight—
For which tired wealth may sigh—
The freedom of the fields of light,
The gladness of the sky.

And we have music, oh, so quaint!
The curlew and the plover,
To tease the mind with pipings faint
No memory can recover;

The beads that pine about the pools
In wind and windless weather,
The bees that have no singing rules
Except to buzz together.

And all night long the cricket sings
The drowsy minutes fall—
The only pendulum that swings
Across the crumpled wall.

—William A. Bryne.



Old Cottages, Church Lane, Bromley. From an Etching by Miss J. S. C. Simpson

Den Opløftende Tanke

Oversættelse af den engelske artikel i Kristelig Videnskab som findes på denne side

EN FLYVER som gjorde tjeneste under Verdens Krig fortæller om en erfaring han havde under en spejder-færd. Kort efter at have kommanderet en patrulje, som var på vej til at angribe en tysk stilling, blev han selv taget til fange. På grund af vindens styrke var det umuligt for ham at styre sin færd, og da han befandt sig over fjendens territorium, kunne han ikke lande. Hans eneste udvej var derfor at sætte kursen op. Det gjorde han, idet han steg høiere og høiere indtil stormen var under ham, og han var kommet op i den højeste atmosfære, som en flyver kan nå. Der blev ingen skyer, og han så ned på sig selv og sine kammerater, som lå på jorden som små figurer. Han følte sig opløftet og fri, og han tænkte på de gode ting, som han havde oplevet i livet.

Denne illustration af en situation som hyppig indtræffer i den menneskelige erfaring. Under sine betærelser vil alle dødelige på et eller andet tidspunkt møde modgangens storme—fortædelige og vanskelige situationer, som fra et menneskeligt synspunkt ikke synes at være til at komme udenom. Klarene som nogen anden lare forsker i Kristelig Videnskab skal vi en erfarer menneskets liv ved at tænke Guds tanker løst op i Hans kjærligheds og beskyttelses solskin; for da er Sørensen i samklang med Faderen, eller med andre ord, tanken blir ett med det guddommelige Sinn. Salmisten har erkjent og erfarer virkningen af denne opløftende tanke; ti han sa: "Jeg løfter mine øjne op til bjergene; hvor skal min hjælp komme fra?" Til en sådan lyder løftet: "Herren skal bevare dig fra alt ondt; han skal bevare . . . din udgang og indgang fra nu av og indtil evig tid."

Den der studerer Guds lov, og har et oprigtigt ønske om at erfare denne love andelige veledninger, bestreber sig for at holde sin tanke uafvendt løst mod Guds ting. Han vet at det guddommelige Sinnets lov virker gennem Sinnets egenskaper. Paulus opregner disse egenskaper som kjærlighed, glede, fred, langmodighed, mildhet og lignende; og han sier endvidere: "mod silge er loven ikke." Derfor er det menneske som gjenspejler disse tanker eller andelige egenskaper, beskyttet av Gud og ledet av Gud, for det har hevet sig op over det skakkete dødelige sinnes skærgaard med det falske forestillingsliv. Denne menneskes egen overlevet stige opad, og have sig over livets disharmoniske, lave, usanne idealer for å nå frem til et høiere synspunkt har i Bibelen funnet uttryk gjennom rikdom av skikkelser og bilder hentet fra bjergene, fra træerne og fra de flyvende skapninger—Esajas var uten tvil fortrolig med ørnens natur da han skrev: "De . . . løfter vingerne som ørne." Ørnen hever sig høiere enn nogen annen fugl, da den flyr like mot solen. Hvilkens lærdom for apostlen? Mrs. Eddy sier i "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (s. 159, 160): "Den himmelske tanke beskæftiger sig hoved-

sagelig med materielle ting, og holder Sinn høist ute av syne. Dog, en Kristen kjemper for det andelige; han holder fast ved et rett formål som ved lover der vilde være syndig å overtrede, og følger Sannheten uten frykt."

Mrs. Eddy vandret selv den jordiske fotsti med opløftet tanke og Andelighets. Det var hennes store fortjeneste at hun lærte menneskene hvordan de også kunde gjøre det samme. Trofast utpekte hun den dødelige angtagelses tåke og dens villfarelser i den uriktige tenkning dal mens hun med tålmodighet og utholdenhet, gjennom guddommelig Videnskab, viste og demonstrerte den sti som fører til et østet liv. Vi kan høste fordel av hennes lære og eksempel, for oss fra de disharmonier som opstår ved å reise i tåken, og således gjelde oss i guddommelig Kjærlighets solskin og stilhet.

Man kan kanskje her si at man har gjort sitt beste for å løfte tanken, men allikevel sees kun bekymring og begrensning. Men har vi virkelig gått slipp på den tro at disse ondt er virkelige; eller forsøker vi, som pilgrim Christian, fremdeles å stige opad med en byrde på ryggen? Hvor spørsmålet er om å overvinne sykdom kan en kjæle sig til en tro på at der finnes slukerker i materielle midler eller hygieniske lover; en annen kan sette sin lit til et falsk teologt vil bringe ham inn i himmelen. Hjelpen for mennesket ligger i å de gir slipp på disse trykkelige, forklørende angtagelser ved å tenke andelig. Når mennesket stoler på Gud av hele sitt hjerte vil det stige opad, indtil det når den aktive frihet som Gud har beredt for mennesket, og i stadig økende grad vil det nå himmelske lys og frihet. Mrs. Eddy skriver (Poems, s. 18, 19):

"Jeg løfter ørnens vinge i himmelens aar,
Dens stolte, majestetiske stigende kast.
I frihet den styrer alt høiere op,
Geniet lik, hvis higen aldri når sin top.

"Må mit løp bli som ørnens, O, må det bli høit!
Himmelen den luftning som vifter min kjint!
Guds øie er over mig—Jeg ene er ei Går frem og opad mot himlen min vel."

Moon Clouds

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moon clouds
Drifting,
In a white night sky:
Memories
Of things forgotten,
Dreams,
Of days and hours
Gone by:
Phantasies,
Silvered by the sheen
Of yesterday,
The hidden light,
Which back of every cloud
Doth lie:
Illusions,
Crowding, cluttering,
The star-filled sea
Of space;
Dimming, disappearing
In the high,
Wide ocean of the night:
Leaving the moon
Unhampered in its shining.

Sarah Wilson Middleton.

Uplifting Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN AVIATOR who served in the World War relates an experience that he had while on a scouting expedition. After he had proceeded a short distance, he ran into a severe storm. It was impossible to steer his craft because of the violence of the wind, and as he was over enemy territory he could not land. His only alternative, therefore, was to go up. This he did, mounting higher and higher, until the storm was left below and he had risen into the sunshine and calm of the higher altitude, above the reach of the tempest. Then he proceeded on his journey successfully.

This illustrates accurately a situation which frequently occurs in human experience. Every mortal, at some point of endeavor, encounters the winds of adversity—untoward circumstances and difficult situations, from which to human sense there seems no way of escape. But Christian Science, more clearly than any other teaching, tells the way out by revealing the ever operative, ever available law of good. This law, by scientifically lifting thought, becomes operative in human affairs and produces mankind harmoniously. Christian Science defines God as Mind, divine good. It further shows that so-called mortal mind is the cause or origin of all seeming disaster and adversity. The thoughts of this so-called mind bring these seeming conditions into one's experience, while thinking God's thoughts uplifts one into the sunshine of His love and protection; for then the Son is in accord with the Father, or in other words, thought becomes at-one with divine Mind. The Psalmist knew and experienced this process of lifting thought; for he said, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." To such a one the promise reads, "The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: he shall preserve . . . thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."

The student of God's law, earnestly desiring to experience the spiritual benefits of that law, endeavors to keep his thought steadfastly lifted toward the things of God. He knows that the law of divine Mind operates through the qualities of Mind. Paul enumerates these qualities as love, joy, peace, longuffering, gentleness, and the like; and he further says, "Against such there is no law." Hence the individual who is reflecting these thoughts, or spiritual qualities, is God-protected and God-directed, for he has risen above the mists of a so-called mortal mind with its false beliefs.

This purpose in men to mount upward, to rise above the discordant, the base, the untrue ideals of life, in order to gain the higher point of vi-

sion, has found expression in Bible literature through a wealth of beautiful imagery drawn from the mountains and the trees and the flying creatures. Isaiah doubtless was familiar with the habits of the eagle when he wrote, "They shall mount up with wings as eagles." The eagle mounts higher than any other bird, as it flies directly toward the sun. What a lesson to mortals! Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (pp. 159, 160): "The general thought chiefly regards material things, and keeps Mind much out of sight. The Christian, however, strives for the spiritual; he abides in a right purpose, as in laws which it were impious to transgress, and follows Truth fearlessly."

Mrs. Eddy herself walked earth's pathway with uplifted thought and spiritual vision. It was her great service to humankind to teach them how to do this also. She faithfully pointed out the mists and errors of mortal belief in the valley of wrong thinking, while with patience and persistence she showed, as well as demonstrated, the pathway to exalted living, through divine Science. We can profit by her teaching and example, free ourselves from the discords which arise from journeying in the mist, and thus enjoy the sunshine and calm of divine Love.

Here one may say that he has done his best to uplift thought, but still sees only trouble and limitation. Ah! but has he really let go of the belief that these evils are real; or does he, like the pilgrim Christian, still try to rise with a pack on his back? One trying to overcome disease may still be clinging to the belief of safety in material means or laws of hygiene. Another may be trusting to false theology to get him into heaven. The human need is to let go these cramping, dwarfing beliefs by thinking spiritually. Trusting God with all his heart, he will push upward into the active freedom of God-bestowed manhood and an ever increasing measure, gain the light and liberty of heaven. Mrs. Eddy writes (Poems, pp. 18, 19):

"I've watched in the azure the eagle's proud wing,
His soaring majestic, and feathered—some fling—
Careening in liberty higher and higher—
Like genius unfolding a quenchless desire. . . .

"My course, like the eagle's, oh, still be it high,
Celestial! the breezes that waft o'er its sky!
God's eye is upon me—I am not alone
When onward and upward and heavenward borne."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

Cobbett's First Book Purchase

"At eleven years of age my employment was clipping of box-edgings and wedding beds of flowers in the garden of the Bishop of Winchester, at the Castle of Farham, my native town. I had always been fond of beautiful gardens, and a gardener, who had just come from the king's gardens at Kew, gave such a description of them as made me instantly resolve to work in these gardens. The next morning, without saying a word to any one, off I set, with this resolve in my pocket, my pack, and with thirteen halfpence in my pocket. I found that I must go to Richmond, and I accordingly went on from place to place inquiring my way thither. At one place I met a man who brought me to Richmond in the afternoon. Two-penny worth of bread and cheese . . . which I had on the road, and one halfpenny that I had lost somehow or other, left threepence in my pocket.

With this for my whole fortune, I was trudging through Richmond, in my blue smock-frock and my red garters tied under my knees, when, staring about me, my eye fell upon a little book which a seller's window, on the outside of which was written: "Tale of a Tub; Price 3d." The title was so odd, that my curiosity was excited. I had the three-pence, but then, I could have no supper. I went, and got a little bread and cheese, and was so impatient to read, that I got over into a field, at the upper corner of Kew Gardens, where there stood a hay-stack. On the shady side of this I sat down to read. The book was so different from anything that I had ever read before: it was something so new . . . that, though I could not at all understand some of it, it delighted me beyond description; and it produced what I have always considered a sort of birth of intellect. I read on till it was dark, without any thought about supper or bed. When I could see no longer, I put my little book in my pocket, and tumbled down by the side of the stack, where I slept till the birds in the morning; when I started to Kew, reading my little book.

The singularity of my dress, the simplicity of my manner, my confident and lively air, and, doubtless, his own compassion besides, induced the gardener, who was a Scotsman, I remember, to give me victuals, and me lodging, and set me to work. And it was during the present King and two of his brothers laughed at the oddness of my dress while I was sweeping the grass plot round the foot of the Pagoda. The gardener, seeing me fond of books, lent me some gardening books to read, but these I could not relish after my Tale of a Tub, which I carried about with me wherever I went, and when I, at about twenty years old, lost it in a box that fell overboard in the Bay of Fundy in North America, the loss gave me greater pain than I have ever felt at losing thousands of pounds."—From "The Life of William Cobbett," by G. D. H. Cole.

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Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 197 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription rates, payable in advance, by mail: one year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

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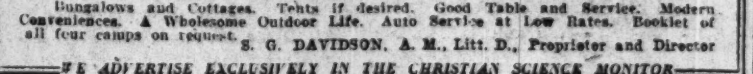
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EDUCATIONAL

Industry's Need for College Men
Who Can Fraternize—Disclosed

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, N. Y., April 22.—"Teach college men to wear overalls gracefully," is the advice in which a successful manufacturer sums up the question of adjusting college graduates to the industrial world, as quoted by Arthur C. Jewett, in charge of the education department of the National Industrial Conference Board. The board has made an analysis of the textile, rubber, and metal trades and of the paper and pulp industries during the past year.

The great majority of questionnaires returned show a need for a better co-operation between the school of higher learning and the average machine shop. The replies represented firms employing 400,000 persons, 6,000 of whom are college men.

Both those with and without college training sent in answers. A report of these answers was given to an advisory committee composed of prominent manufacturers from different parts of the country to determine their fairness before releasing any public information.

Training Plus Fellowship
The value of college training to the future of industry was generally admitted. But the word "future" was emphasized, in view of difficult problems of adjustment. It was frankly reiterated that college men could be the source of the real "vision, character, and backbone" of industry. Mr. Jewett explained in reviewing a few of the questionnaires before a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, but a dissatisfaction with present conditions showed a need for reform in their attitude toward work.

Most of these conscientious objections from men of experience lamented the lack of a fitness for human relationships in the average college graduate. One graduate stressed his regret in having had no training in labor problems. He pointed out that what an advantage it would have been for him to have acquired a knowledge of the languages commonly spoken among the laboring classes—such as Russian, Serbian, and Italian. He even went so far as to describe himself as a "tailor-made automaton" at the time of entering business.

More laboratory work and fewer lectures were advised by a number of college men now in industrial positions. "That is a characteristic limitation of the engineer," Mr. Jewett remarked. "Most of them feel that very little time should have been devoted to lectures and the study of the conventional foreign languages. Almost all of them wish that they had received more training in salesmanship, public speaking and in direct approach."

Stress on "Humanizing"
"That same criticism is noticeable in the reports of men who employ college and non-college men. They say that college graduates have difficulty in fraternizing with other workers sufficiently to secure co-operative results. Their great problem, almost all of them, is that they had received more training in salesmanship, public speaking and in direct approach."

"That is what a prominent manufacturer meant when he said that students should be taught to wear

overalls gracefully." At the beginning of a business career there are countless unwritten ways in which an uneducated laborer may have an advantage over the highly educated newcomer. Sometimes if there were less effort spent in making it known that the beginner is a college graduate, and more in trying to conceal the fact until it proves a practical advantage, as it eventually will, there would be fewer disappointments.

"One questionnaire reported that college men 'could be of untold value to industry if they would be willing to undergo shop training.' Most of them, it was emphasized, are too anxious to be front-office executives. A research chemist who had had difficulty in advancing as rapidly as he would have wished offered his opinion that 'every college instructor should encourage fellowship.'"

Value Proved in Time
"A college training is sure to assert its value in time," Mr. Jewett said in making it clear that these criticisms in no way underestimated the worth of a higher education provided it is made as practical as possible. "Two men of equal intelligence, one a college graduate and the other a self-trained worker, are placed side by side in a factory, the college man, if he will be content to start humbly, will in time have a decided advantage, of course."

"The added four years in school will show in a trained imagination. It will enable a worker to see through and all around a problem in business. It will give him a sharp analytical faculty and an ability to reason into the future."

There is a growing demand for college men in all of the four industries covered in the year's survey, except the textile industry. Mr.



Schoolboys With Wireless Sets They Have Made, Camberwell Center, London, Eng.

© Sport and General

Jewett, however, offered a single example of the fact that there is room for improvement in this industry. He explained that so far there was no known method of making cotton thread any more than 25 per cent as strong as the original fiber from which it is made. This, he cited, as just one of the problems which would lend itself profitably to a highly trained mind.

Topics will yield much useful information and will prove extremely profitable employment.

An editorial in the same issue of this paper is entitled, "High Costs of State Governments." From such a clipping the teacher and student may evolve a problem as follows: that may occupy an entire month of study:

Should states having a population of less than 500,000 people discard their expensive systems of administrative government in favor of managerial systems similar to those in operation in some large cities?

Under the heading of such a problem the following topics and sub-topics:

I. The number of states in the United States that have less than 500,000 population or thereabouts.

1. The population of the home states.

2. Reasons for the density or sparsity of population in certain states.

3. Comparison of the above-named states with the largest cities of the United States as to population.

II. The form of state government operative in the states of the Nation. (An intensive study of the administrative government of the home state.)

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers

In what esteem is a writer of fifty or a hundred years ago held today in comparison with that which was accorded him by his contemporaries?

What literary anniversaries have been celebrated in the last three months in Denmark, England, and the United States?

For what was each celebrated then? For what is he celebrated now?

Is the estimate of literary merit formed on a different basis, then and now?

(See Monitors for Feb. 11, April 1 and 2.)

Under which method are best results obtained, when judges of the states' courts are elected by the people, appointed by the governors, or appointed by the legislatures?

Should the judges of the state courts be appointed for a fixed period or indefinite service and be removable for malfeasance in office?

Are the states' courts generally fulfilling the mission for which they were established?

Are judges inclined to make too liberal interpretation of the laws they have sworn to administer?

(See Monitors of March 23 and 30.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are to be asked regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions will be to assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor on the part of all its readers. To present one question adapted to use as a problem subject by the upper elementary grades. To present one adapted to use by secondary schools and colleges.

Civics Lessons From Newspapers

Albert Lea, Minn.

Special Correspondence

CLASSROOM study of civic problems may be motivated by linking items of current interest found in daily newspapers with information in school textbooks.

Because matter in news items is timely, and important enough to attract the attention of great newspapers, children are interested in it.

To read a newspaper intelligently, however, requires a background of information. Realizing this, children are eager to seek explanation in their school textbooks. This means of approach has been frequently used in teaching elementary citizenship, but finds its greatest success in high school civics classes.

One teacher led her pupils to make their own textbooks. At the beginning of the term they supplied themselves with loose-leaf notebooks. Each day they were directed to scan the newspapers diligently for pertinent news. Items pertaining to civic improvements, city beautification, city government, ordinances or regulations as well as items relating in any way to local, state, or national government were clipped and filed under classified headings. These were later discussed in the classroom, and outlines of study based upon the questions arising in such discussions were made. In this way an active search for knowledge was stimulated. Textbooks were consulted and all available outside sources of information utilized.

In every issue of a good newspaper are many items furnishing countless motivated problems for study. The teachers—or student himself for that matter—may well peruse its pages for worthwhile, up-to-date data in this line. The following brief outlines based upon a news item and an editorial in one issue of a good newspaper are designed to show what may be done by such a method. These items were

selected as merely representative.

Any issue will yield as many, or more, for study.

On page 4 of this particular issue occurred the following news heading:

HYLAN BUS PLAN

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New York City Administration's

Proposals Involve \$11,000,000 Expense.

This report dealt with pending petitions for omnibus franchises for the relief of traffic congestion in New York City. The classroom discussions and study of this clipping might well be developed in the following manner:

Reasons for the never-ending problems of transportation in a city as large as New York.

Comparisons and contrasts between New York's traffic problems and those of other cities.

Different systems of transportation in New York and other cities.

Methods of controlling and regulating natural monopolies in city government.

The meaning of such terms as franchising, corporation, public utility, municipal ownership.

Discuss such topics as municipal ownership vs. private control.

Following up any of the above sub-topics.

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July 7-Aug. 14, 1925

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SOME STOCKS ATTAIN NEW HIGH LEVEL

Popular Issues Move Up Briskly on New York Exchange

Stock prices worked moderately higher at the opening of the New York market, with operators for the rise encouraged by yesterday's late rally.

Several popular issues moved up briskly, Radio mounting 24 points, and Maxwell B 1/4, United States Realty jumped 24, to a 1925 high following the sale of the company's New York theater holdings for \$5,000,000.

Buying orders were spread over a wide assortment of public utility, industrial and specialty stocks in the early trading, lifting more than a score of issues to points above carrying some of them to new top prices for the year.

Despite reports of a large increase in crude oil output, a good demand developed for petroleum shares, including Associated Oil, Houston, and General Asphalt.

Lindum Steel mounted 4 points, National Products 3, while gains of 1 to 2 points embraced Western Union, Shattuck, Standard Oil, and American Sugar. Coca-Cola, Willamette, and Frisco retrieved early losses of 1 to 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, sterling advancing fractionally to \$4.79 1/2.

Mixed Price Movement

Contrasting price movements characterized the morning. Most of the standard industrial and utility stocks advanced, while a number of specialties were bid up vigorously by pool efforts.

Union Pacific led 1 1/2 on selling, inspired by the relatively poor quarterly report, and Norfolk & Western advanced a similar loss as a result of southern opposition to its leasing of the Virginian Railway.

Losses of a point or two also were recorded by United States Steel common, Baldwin, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Frisco common and General Electric and Pittsburgh Coal.

United Railways & Investment preferred extended its early gain to 4 1/2 points, and Norfolk & Western moved up 4 and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies and Atlantic Refining 3 each.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

Remarkable advances in some shares accelerated the upward movement of the public utility group after midday. Various other stocks, which seldom attained prominence in the market, also went up materially on concentrated buying.

Many of the influential shares were sluggish, but Maxwell Motor B, Mack Truck, and a number of the oil issues were conspicuously strong. United Railways & Investment preferred advanced 8 points, and National Distillers Products preferred 7.

Bonds Are Firm

A firm undertone prevailed in today's bond trading, which was featured by a renewed demand for popular railroad issues. Gains of a point or so were gained throughout the list, with Baltimore & Ohio 4s and Pere Marquette 4s establishing new top prices for the year.

Ontario & Western, which were heavy yesterday, rallied 3 1/2 points, and moderate improvement was shown in Seaboard, Chesapeake & Delaware, Northern, Chicago & Western Indiana, and Oregon-Washington lines.

Oil bonds kept pace with a rise in oil stocks. Pan-American and Sinclair issues were active, Norfolk & Western convertible 6s moved counter to the general trend of the rail bonds, in reflection of southern opposition to its proposed lease of the Virginian Railway.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY EARNINGS

Central Leather Company's net earnings of \$27,724 for the quarter ended March 31, equivalent to \$1.73 a share on 32,900 7 per cent preferred shares, practically covered preferred dividend requirement and left a balance of \$1,000,000 for the quarter.

But before the record net there was a deduction of \$27,724 for interest on the old 5 per cent mortgage bonds, charged April 1, which will not have to be retired hereafter, only interest being \$25,000 quarterly on \$5,000,000 new 6s. Thus, on present capitalization, net was equal to \$1.97 on the preferred.

The new bonds, carrying \$25,000 semi-annual sinking fund, which will cut interest charges \$45,000 a year.

Production has increased since January, and cash to conduct operations on a larger scale has been obtained without recourse to borrowing, \$500,000 of paper having been distributed.

Hide market, which has been quiet the last few weeks in reflection of buyers' comparative apathy, showed signs of a buying resumption, with firmer prices.

Stocks of leather have been steadily rising, with a new high of \$1.15 for over 5,000,000 pieces, a normal reserve, compared with 9,000,000 at the start of 1924. Supplies in dealers' hands are tight, and shoe manufacturers are by no means overbought.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Ernest C. Soule, for many years with A. B. Leach & Co., is now associated with Chase & Co.

United States Realty & Improvement Corporation sells the Hotel Breslin, New York, to Paul A. McClellan.

Montreal special says platinum deposits have been discovered in the Tulare district of British Columbia.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

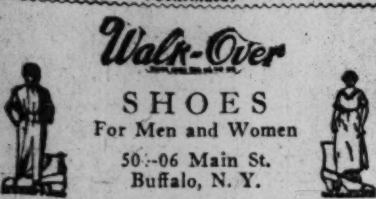
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Abilene	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Alaska	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Allied Chem.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Allied Chem. P.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Am. Can.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Am. Oil	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Am. Sugar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Am. T. & P.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Am. Wool	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Am. Zinc	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Archer-Daniels-Midway	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Asarco	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya P.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya S.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya U.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya V.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya W.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya X.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya Y.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
100 Atchafalaya Z.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2

Br. Edison	130 1/2	130 1/2	128 3/4	129 1/2
Br. Man. T. R.	41	40 1/4	41	40 1/2
Br. Man. P. R.	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4
Br. Man. S. R.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Buff. R. & P.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Burns Br. A. C.	100	100	100	100
Butte C. O.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte & Sup. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Caddo Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cal. Pack	104	106	106	106
Callahan	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cal. & Ariz.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Can. Pac.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cen. Leather	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cen. Lea. pr.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chandler	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ch. & A. T.	106	106	106	106
Ch. & Alton	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ch. & Alt. pr.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Ch. & Gt. W. pr.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ch. & N. Y.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ch. & O. S. pr.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ch. & M. S. pr.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ch. & N. Y.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Ch. & R. I.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Ch. & R. I. pr.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Ch. & S. P.	63	63	63	63
Ch. & P. R.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Coco Cola	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Col. Gas.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Col. Gas. pr.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Col. S. & P.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
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Con. S. & P.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Con. S. & P.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Con. S. & P.	116 1/2	116 1		

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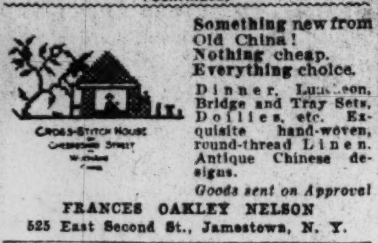
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EDITORIALS

In many respects the situation now confronting the political leaders in France resembles that which obtained in the fall of 1917. The country was then face to face with military exhaustion. Failure of the spring offensive had led to serious mutinies. American aid seemed slow in arriving, and though the British forces attacked bravely and repeatedly to keep as many German divisions as possible engaged while the French army was recuperating both morally and physically, their actual progress was either slow or of no consequence.

Raymond Poincaré was then President of the Republic. In turn he had nominated one premier after another, only to see them either fail or retire before the most superhuman task. After the exhaustion of the Poincaré ministry that had been in power since the military check in April, there was but one man in whom the public still had hope. That was Georges Clemenceau. But the Tiger, as everyone knew, was a sharp political antagonist of the only man who could propose his name for the highest executive office. In the most unmeasured terms he had almost daily criticized or even ridiculed President Poincaré, pouring upon his head the same vials of abuse and contempt that he had used for President Wilson. In the close hand-to-hand contest with his fellow senator he had gone even further, so that between the two men there had developed a personal, as well as political, feud.

Would M. Poincaré under such circumstances forget his personal injuries at the paws of the Tiger and for the sake of the public good summon him to office? Public men, as a rule, find it quite easy to be patriotic when the course required also redounds to their personal glory and satisfaction—to be a patriot at the cost of personal pride or as the French call it, "amour propre" is less tempting. But at that time M. Poincaré did submerge his individual cravings, soothed his wounds and formally asked M. Clemenceau to form the next cabinet. What happened after that is now general history accessible to all.

Today M. Poincaré has a similar opportunity to serve his country by laying bonds on himself and his ambitions. Another political and personal rival has been made a minister in response to the public belief that he is the only man who can extricate France from its financial dilemma, as M. Clemenceau did when it was so deeply involved in the military difficulties. In the Chamber of Deputies the friends of Joseph Caillaux have the majority which gives them power to do, under his leadership, almost anything they choose. In the Senate, on the other hand, the so-called "Radical" majority exists only on paper. Repeatedly it has been demonstrated that M. Poincaré can, whenever he chooses, command a majority there. He secured the election of Gaston Doumergue, first as President of the Senate and then as President of the Republic over the official Radical candidates. He then elevated his friend Justin de Selves, one of M. Caillaux's special "bêtes noires," to the presidency of the Senate and recently got him re-elected. Then he attacked M. Herriot, and the ministry was defeated on a question of confidence.

Therefore whether the Poincaré Government is to live or not depends on the decision of M. Poincaré. Will he once more forget his personal feelings, his political rivalry with M. Caillaux and allow him an opportunity to bring what order he can in the chaotic financial situation? If M. Caillaux fails, then of course the pendulum will swing back to M. Poincaré, but if the Radical leader succeeds, even to a small degree, he will obscure for a long time the chief nationalist politician. Is the former President of France still a good patriot?

While the International City and Regional Planning Conference is holding its great meeting in New York this week, jointly with some dozen other related societies and organizations, it will be interesting to observe the extent to which city planning has progressed in the United States and to speculate upon its future. The early American cities notoriously were not planned, but just grew up. The newer western cities, though systematically laid out, were not zoned in the manner that is now coming to be required. The national capital, in the arbitrarily created District of Columbia, was an outstanding exception in which a comprehensive plan was designed by an expert, with the result that it is one of the most beautiful and convenient cities in the world, with its fullest glory yet to be realized.

In recent decades the intensive development of industry and the resulting growth of great industrial cities have rendered the problem of city planning, or replanning, an acute one. With the increased volume of business handled and density of population within limited areas, with the concurrent multiplication of motor vehicles and the consequent acceleration of vehicular traffic, the saturation point in the capacity of numerous city thoroughfares has been reached and exceeded. The mounting costliness of structural readjustments has pointed to the urgency of prompt action to meet present needs and provide for future growth. Hence the increasing prominence in recent years of the work of the city planning engineer and housing expert.

According to George B. Ford, president of the American conference, who delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, city planning was under way in 350 cities in twenty-two states in the United States in 1924, an increase of more than 100 over 1923. Such an increase, amounting to more than 40 per cent in a single year, may be said to denote a phenomenal spread of interest in this field of municipal activity, which is further attested by the fact that the present conference, the first international meeting of

the kind to be held in America, is participated in by so large a number of professional and civic organizations.

Yet city planning may be said to be in its infancy. Incredible apathy to the need for comprehensive readjustments persists in many overcrowded, congested cities. Even smaller towns, possessing thriving industries, are losers by neglecting to plan thus for future growth. That but 350 cities in twenty-two out of the forty-eight states of America are actively engaged in such planning only illustrates how great an awakening to the needs of the age yet remains to be experienced. The industrial era, its larger development lying still in the future, has brought the necessity to plan whole cities and regions, to render industry most efficient and to preserve wholesome residential conditions along with it. That this need is being recognized is apparent in the scope and prominence of the conference now in session. Its stimulus to further interest in city planning should prove a great public benefit.

Although Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, the director of public safety in Philadelphia, does feel, according to a published statement, that cleaning up that city's vice is worse than any battle that he was ever in, such a fact, it is to be hoped, will not discourage him in his estimable efforts. For years one has been assured that the darkest hour is just before the dawn. So that even if General Butler has been leading this battle against vice for fifteen months and even if during that time petty annoyances have been piled onto him beyond count and measure, that is cause for congratulation rather than for discouragement. He is quoted as saying, "I am going to stick it out to the end. I agreed to run this job, and I am going to keep on running it." That's the spirit which wins! And even if he is "tired" of it all, there are very few worthwhile accomplishments which do not demand grueling, hard, persistent effort.

Even before the advent of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the present presiding officer of the United States Senate, it had been proved that the vice-presidential office was not, as many astute politicians had seemed to believe, a "snug harbor" in which could be securely moored those somewhat troublesome political adventurers or pathfinders who have refused to stick strictly to the line marked by precedent and usage. It should not have surprised the members of the Senate, therefore, when Vice-President Dawes, in his inaugural address, presented his indictment against the rules under which that chamber has long been conducting its deliberations. He was known to be a man of initiative and force, as well as one of courage, entertaining no great regard for what has been accepted as established precedent.

Having served notice of his determination to bring about a change in the rules of the Senate which will make it impossible, through the extension of what is called senatorial courtesy, to prevent the adoption of legislative measures favored by a majority of the members and by the people of the country as a whole, the Vice-President took occasion a few days ago to serve a more general public notice, through representatives of the Associated Press, of his intention to carry his campaign to a successful conclusion. He defended his declared purpose by saying that he conceives himself "charged with the duty of calling attention to methods of Senate parliamentary procedure in their relation to the national interest."

It is in this manner that General Dawes enlists in his cause, not alone the rank and file of the men and women voters of the United States, but it may be presumed, a majority of the members of the Senate itself. It has long been realized that many of the less reactionary senators have looked with disfavor upon those practices which have made impossible the fulfilling of pledges given, either by the party in power in its national platforms, or by individual members to their constituents. But it seems that the very precedents which they seek to set aside are continued as binding by their own force. They constitute what has appeared to be an impregnable wall of defense. The rules of the Senate, under the Constitution, can be changed only by the Senate itself.

Can Vice-President Dawes, or any other presiding officer elected by the people, and not by the Senate, compel an amendment of the rules? He has been chosen to enforce and administer the very rules which he so courageously denounces. What, then, is his weapon of offense? Apparently he realizes that this weapon is a crystallized and potent public opinion. Against such an offensive the established conservatism of any elective body cannot long stand unresponsive.

It has been pointed out that the reforms urged will be difficult because every senator who votes for them will, by his own action, be cutting himself off from a privilege which at some time he may desire to exercise. Voluntary closure does not appeal to a legislator individually half so strongly as it appeals to a party, bloc, or faction, no matter how large or powerful, that may be facing defeat at the hands of a minority that arrogates to itself the assumed right of parliamentary privilege, which, in other words, means the opportunity to continue debate upon a pending measure indefinitely, or until the hour of final adjournment makes the taking of a decisive vote impossible.

But it is possible, by just the method which General Dawes is pursuing, to compel a response to an insistent public demand. It is probable that the end sought could be attained in no other way, at least until the dominant conservatism of the Senate had been displaced by a leadership more responsive to a nonmilitant public opinion. This so-called reactionary combination has been all the harder to overcome, it should not be forgotten, because of the undeniable tendency, even of individual senators who profess a willingness to see an ancient precedent abolished, to cling tenaciously to a privilege which they realize they themselves will sometime find it convenient to exercise. So this decision of a great public issue turns, as all important decisions must finally turn, upon individual conviction.

Again it seems, from the tenor of London dispatches announcing the appalling calamity that has overtaken the titled leader of European runners, Sir Broderick Hartwell, that proof of the adage which tells of the proneness of friends to stick by during prosperity, and of these same persons to become conspicuous by their absence in times of adversity, has been supplied in convincing abundance. Sir Broderick, it may be remembered, has for the last two or three years been advertising the fact among prospective English investors, that he was in a strategic position to evade, successfully and profitably, the vigilance of American customs and prohibition-enforcement officials, and by that means to accumulate large profits upon cargoes of contraband whisky and other alcoholic beverages shipped in cargo lots to the United States.

It seems that through his publicity campaign and his space-rate advertising, Sir Broderick has induced hundreds, and possibly thousands, of his countrymen to invest in his alluring, even though precarious, undertaking. How greatly they may have profited by his scheme does not appear. But it would seem now, unless their faith in him is stronger than it should be, that his little bubble has burst, just as scores of so-called get-rich-quick projects launched by schemers everywhere have collapsed in the past.

Unfortunately for those who have backed their confidence in Sir Broderick with pounds or dollars, his project appears to be one of the profit-sharing kind. These, as many disillusioned investors have learned, contemplate losses as well as profits. The promoter, in such cases, writes his losses off at the expense of those who invest, despite the fact that those unfortunate have no voice or vote in determining policies or in avoiding risks.

A few days ago it was announced in a dispatch to this newspaper from London, and confirmed by advices from New York, that Sir Broderick's latest consignment of contraband liquors had been seized and confiscated by United States Coast Guard officers off Long Island. It appears that some 800 persons who had entrusted their money to Sir Broderick for investment in this particular undertaking were the co-owners of the cargo, which is estimated as costing, at points of origin, in the neighborhood of \$165,000, and which probably would have been sold to American bootleggers at a figure approximating \$250,000 or \$300,000. Being partners in their titled friend's business, they, of course, will be told that, like all good partners, they must share in its losses.

It may be some satisfaction to Sir Broderick to recall the fact that six previous adventures of a similar nature have been successful, from his standpoint. He has claimed to be able to operate without the interference that has made extremely precarious the undertakings of some of his less conspicuous competitors. But his amazing misfortune seems to have failed to arouse the sympathy of the English people. A London paper is quoted as saying that it believes the failure of the expedition will "be regarded as a quite satisfactory situation." That paper, the Star, continues:

This country does not believe in prohibition, but it does believe in respecting the laws of other countries, and the organized effort of this British baronet and his friends to defeat the extremely interesting and respectable experiment of the United States is a scandal. This whisky-running affair is a sneaking, furtive effort to a friendly nation which is trying out a notable moral experiment. We hope this blow will put an end to it.

Nothing succeeds like success. Nothing is more ignominious than failure when it comes to a lawless or predatory profiteer who has defied every moral and statutory law, in the hope of reaping illicit gains.

Editorial Notes

Though many appreciate that something ought to be done for the protection of the wild flowers in those many sections of the world where vandals seem to delight in tearing them up by the roots, probably but few realize that in this direction South Africa is far ahead of most other countries. For a Wild Flowers Protection Act is in operation there which forbids the gathering, uprooting, sale, or export of certain specified plants, including several species of gladioli and heaths. Colored illustrations of these are exhibited in schools, police stations, and elsewhere, and anyone found in possession of a prohibited flower is under obligation to explain how he came by it. Incidentally, wouldn't it be a good plan in America to legislate also that anyone found in possession of liquor should be under obligation to explain how he came by it?

A courteous and kindly tribute to The Christian Science Monitor was paid in the editorial columns of the Fayetteville (Ark.) Democrat the other day under the caption, "Positive Thinking." The article in question read in part:

There is a newspaper in this country, founded by a woman, that is more quoted than any other paper in the world. It is The Christian Science Monitor. In the paper little is said of religion, and nothing at all, except in one small corner, is said of the Christian Science faith. But the policy of the paper is never to print those things on which the mind should not dwell. Scandal, ugly details of divorce trials, testimony in crime cases find no space there. "Hold fast to those things which are good" might be said to be this paper's motto. The paper is one which may go into any home and be read by the youngest child, and yet not give offense. All the good news of the world, the constructive news, progress, industry, art, music, literature, sports, are reported.

No empty sentimentality characterized the message addressed by Canon Alexander, the treasurer of St. Paul's, London, to the contributors to the preservation fund, when he spoke of the "religious spirit which finds in St. Paul's its joy and strength." This is part of what he said:

Sir Christopher Wren's great masterpiece, with the silence of its brooding Dome and the glory of its uplifted Cross, was planned by him to be a witness to the sense of a Divine Presence in humanity; and it is just in proportion as we keep that sense alive in our national life that St. Paul's and its preservation can be to us a matter of vital concern.

Just in proportion, also, as that sense is kept alive in Great Britain's national life there will be no need to fear for the Nation's future.

The Romance of the Sea by the Week

The sea story is age-old. Ships may come and go; men may change; races of seafaring men may pass away, and steam displace sails; the dominion of the great waters pass from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and perchance to the Pacific; but from the log of the Ark to that of the first air voyagers over the wastes of water, the stories of those who come home to the ways we know from the patens highway of the nations bring always with them a flavor of romance. Generally they are quite ignorant of it, for romance is often but another way of spelling unfamiliarity; and whatever else they do, or do not, know, shipmen know the sea.

A present-day instance of this unconscious element of romance in what its devotees consider a very routine and even irksome business, may be found in that little-known institution, the United States Hydrographic Office. This office is the clearing house of the news of all the oceans, and our Main Street river who idles into the Public Library and asks for a good sea story might do worse than, with just a little help from his imagination, take a look at some of the weekly bulletins from the office in the big Navy Building in Washington.

Here may be found tidings from everywhere the salt tides run; tales of wrecks, of strange sights in the skies or on the waters, of meteors, volcanoes rising from the sea, earthquakes in strange seas. Much space is given to accurate news of lighthouses, buoys, soundings and such necessary details of navigation. The nameless wanderers of the sea, wreckage varying in size from a full-sized derelict to a spar are listed and their wanderings charted as are the far and lonely journeys of bottles thrown over to be picked up possibly two years later and half the world away, and so to help in our knowledge of winds and currents.

Let us look at some of the typical items. Here, for example, is a new light established in the Plata River in the Argentine, while notice is given that a reef has been located off Sumatra island in the East Indies. One has but to let one's imagination run a bit, and there is the scene of the hot tropical coast, or the busy world harbor; of a ship making an unfamiliar landfall at night and the captain and mate poring over the chart and this same bulletin, while passengers sleep on in happy confidence.

But this is just routine stuff, and the sea is not given to monotony. Odd things happen. Here is the case of the American steamer West Madaket, a couple of hundred miles or so off Halifax on a bright November night with no moon. Suddenly there is a bright illumination in the southwestern sky equal in brilliancy to that of a half moon. The bright area is ten times the extent of the full moon; it explodes, silently, but things that look like meteors shoot off and fall to the southward. This strange spectacle continues in full brilliance for twenty minutes, and is visible to, half an hour longer, then it fades and is gone, and the watch officer prescribes the barometer, thermometer, and the ship's course.

Or, it is mid-afternoon on board the British steamer, Anatina, logging off her customary ten knots or so through the China Sea, wind light, an overcast sky, a smooth sea. Suddenly, a severe tremor is felt as if the

vessel had run aground, but there is no land under her keel nearer than a mile or so. There is a sound as if of a thunderclap. A few minutes later a column of steam is seen rising from the sea about two miles away. A quarter-hour later a lighter shock is felt. A year or so ago in this neighborhood an island rose from the sea and continued for some months to erupt mud and steam, and then subsided beneath the waves.

But these are merely wonders, they have not in them that element of conflict that is the essence of true romance.

A livelier story is furnished by the U. S. Destroyer Dale, enroute across the Mediterranean toward Crete. A waterspout strikes the ship, and although she has been cruising at seven knots, the impact brings her to a dead stop. The air is so thick with water and spray that it is impossible to see a yard away. All over in a few seconds; the spout did not break; neither did the ship; "no damage was sustained."

Every big storm has its sequel. "Passed a raft constructed of oil barrels, topped with a mast about ten feet high. The raft appeared to be in good condition." Such is one report after a great storm. It was an empty raft. Where were its former occupants? Picked up, possibly as in the case of an entry in the same bulletin of the captain and seven men taken off a sinking schooner. This "raff" of the sea is incidentally illustrated in a similar report, "the crew, with the exception of the captain, were rescued." He evidently preferred to stick by his ship so long as she floated.

Abandoned ships sometimes fail to sink, and then they furnish material for sleepless nights for vessel captains and coast guard officers whose duty it is to find and destroy them. Their wanderings, as reported, are faithfully chronicled in the Hydrographic Bulletin and sometimes furnish a continued story of absorbing interest such as that of the Governor Parr.

This big four-masted schooner, abandoned off Nova Scotia in the fall of 1923, drifted clear across the Atlantic in eleven months, following the steamer line of the way, then turning southward and being last seen near the Canary Islands in October, 1924, after having been reported up and down the African coast or else set forth on the equatorial current, westward to the Bahamas. But no more tidings have come since.

Such are some of the casual items in the Hydrographic Office's weekly thriller. One more example in closing. Radio stories in these days have lost much of their glamour, but one who knows the deep waters can hardly forbear a slight thrill at the brief report of the steamer pounding her way along through high seas, and a heavy rain somewhere in the Indian Ocean a thousand miles or so south of Ceylon.

Suddenly the wireless room hears a regular "tick-tock," "tick-tock." Then an identification signal. It is Arlington on the shores of the Potomac sending out the usual time signal: reaching across the tropical Atlantic, the whole width of Africa, the whole of the southern seas to this lonely ship on her solitary way!

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, April 23. The Italian aviator Marquess Francesco de Pinedo, a Neapolitan, head of the general staff of the Italian air force, left Sesto Calende yesterday aboard his hydroaeroplane to attempt to fly from Italy to Australia via Japan. It is assumed that he will be able to complete the journey to be accomplished within five months in seventy-three different stages, passing through territory belonging to eleven different nations. The route chosen is Rome, Leros, Bagdad, Delhi, Calcutta, Bankok, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Yokohama, Manila, Batavia, Melbourne, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Bagdad, Taranto and Rome.

The Commission of Eighteen, nominated by the Fascist Government to study the reform of the Italian Constitution, will terminate its work at the beginning of May, when its findings will be submitted to the Government. The commission is to report on "the political and social measures and the laws which are necessary to render effective and lasting the conquest of the state by Fascism." Any revision of the Constitution projected by the commission will require the approval of three different authorities before becoming a law: first, the Fascist Grand Council, then the Cabinet, and finally Parliament itself. The Fascisti have often proclaimed the necessity of developing the revolution of 1922, and this development is to be carried out along the lines traced by the Fascist Grand Council in its resolution of August 6 of last year. That resolution referred to

the infusion of the new forces into the old and worn-out organism of the democratic Liberal State by carrying out the most essential innovations in the existing Legislature, and by the creation of those institutions which the Crown announced in its speech at the opening of the twenty-seventh Legislature as necessary to complete and reinforce the constitutional life of the State, thus realizing the object of the Fascist Revolution and fulfilling, through the loyal acceptance of Fascismo and its insurrectionary advent, the synthesis of all the forces of thought and production operating in the sphere of discipline and national conduct.

Details of the suggested constitutional reform are now available. A Fascist deputy, Signor Ermanno Amicucci, who is also a distinguished journalist, publishes a survey of the probable constitutional amendments in the Nazione of Florence. These amendments, according to Signor Amicucci, include recognition of official trade unions and other established bodies, which will have power to elect a number of the Nation's representatives to Parliament. The aggregate of deputies will not be altered, but only two-thirds of the total number of deputies will be elected by universal manhood suffrage, the remaining third being elected by the corporations or trade unions. Senators will continue to be appointed for life by the King on the advice of his principal minister, but a change will be made in the categories of citizens from which the choice can be made.

The commemoration on April 21 of the two thousand six hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of the foundation of Rome will be celebrated by a number of ceremonies, including reviews of Fascist Black Shirts and the distribution of prizes in Government and municipal schools. The day is observed as a national holiday throughout the country, not only as Rome's birthday, but as Italy's Labor Day, in substitution of May 1. This is one of the striking innovations introduced by the Fascist Government which has been welcomed with enthusiasm by a large number of its opponents and which it is probable has come to stay. Italian Socialists, of course, find this measure a move which tends to loosen their control over the masses, and will therefore attempt again, as they did last year, to convince workers to continue to work on May 1 as their Labor Day.

In view of the many heavy debts which Naples has, the municipality of that town has decided to impose a new tax—the dazio di soggiorno—for foreign visitors during their stay in the city, after the French fashion. The tax will be 10 per cent of the price paid by the tourists for rooms at hotels. Hotel keepers are to collect the tax and hand the money over to the municipal authorities. Naturally, all those in Naples who make their living by attending to the needs of foreigners, such as hotel proprietors, guides and shopkeepers, are not overjoyed at the prospect and are somewhat apprehensive that visitors will be discouraged about coming to Naples or be made to shorten their visit—a serious risk in view of the paltry sum which the municipality might obtain. In consequence a petition by all those interested in the matter has been made to the Mayor to withdraw the proposed tax, or at least to limit it to the lowest possible figure.

To meet the new expenditure deriving from the increase in the salaries and pensions of civil servants, the Government has decided to raise the postal and telegraphic rates throughout the peninsula, the islands and the colonies, and to increase the railway tariffs to a moderate extent. A sixty-centime stamp will now be required for inland letters, while the rate of one lira for abroad has been left unchanged. For many years after Italy had achieved her long-delayed unity there was a

difference in the postal rates between the northern and southern provinces. Only in 1863 was a uniform rate of fifteen centimes per ordinary letter adopted for the whole kingdom, but this was raised two years later to twenty centimes, and remained so until 1905, when it was again reduced to fifteen centimes. Ever since the war there has been a gradual increase in the postal rates, which nowadays, though bringing a larger revenue, is meeting with considerable disfavor, especially among the lower classes.

At the grotto of Postumia, near Trieste, there was made an interesting and entirely unexpected discovery some time ago during the work of excavation which is being carried on for the completion of a large gallery for the subterranean electric tramway. At one place the workmen, instead of finding the usual rocky formation, discovered soft earth, and on further excavation this substance was found to contain bones of animals. These were carefully transported to a laboratory and readjusted. These bones have been declared to be skeletons of gigantic animals, elephants, hyenas, leopards, deer and colossal heads of bears, belonging to prehistoric times. It is hoped that further excavations will reveal more mysteries of the Carso Mountains.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the use or non-use of the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"To" or "For" Prisoners

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Probably nowhere else does a difference in prepositions mean more than in dealing with persons who have committed crimes, and in hardly any other affairs do we so instinctively choose the wrong one. When we hear of the commission of a crime, a natural question is, "What will be done to the criminal?" We ask this with even more than usual emphasis on the "to," if the commission of the offense has injured us in any way. The whole old system of legal pains and penalties was the outgrowth of this instinctive desire to do something "to" the offender.

The effect of this upon the criminal is exactly what would be expected. He assumes that his punishment is the expression of the personal desire to "get square" with him, either on the part of some individual, or on the part of the state. Hence he responds to it variously, and generally, when he comes out of prison, he returns to his old life as the enemy of the community.

The discussions of the last twenty-five years relative to crime and criminals have led to the use of another preposition, though its adoption has been far from universal. There is more of a disposition than there was formerly, that is, to ask when a man has committed a crime, "What can be done for him?" This form of question does not in any way overlook the fact that he has done wrong, nor the fact that wrong-doing should be followed by a penalty. In fact, it magnifies the enormity of the offense, and carries a clearer question of its results than is conveyed by the question which contains the other preposition.

The wise answer to this question takes cognizance of the necessities of the community; the right place and use of punishment; the educational value of such an object lesson as is afforded to the community by the sight of a criminal in the hands of a policeman, the court and the prison-keeper. It admits the salutary restraint to others which grows out of the prompt punishment of those who commit crimes.

But with all this it recognizes the fact that the carrying out of these ideas is not inconsistent with a recollection of the fact that the offender is a human being; that he has other relations than those between a convict and an offended state, and that he is, within a few months; or a few years, to return to society.

The two processes, of punishment and reformation, are not antagonistic to, or inconsistent with, each other. Indeed, they may be carried on together.

We are coming to a more intelligent treatment of criminals. We are seeing more clearly than formerly that it is a waste of effort, and of the money of taxpayers, merely to punish a man without trying in any other way to improve him, when we might at the same time both punish and reform him.

When the latter purpose on the part of the state becomes apparent to the prisoner, his co-operation is often secured. If he finds that the state wishes to do something "for" him, he is likely to see his own need of help and to make an effort to secure all that can be obtained from the processes adopted. The longer preposition may well be brought in more general use in this connection.

It is not sentimentality; it is common prudence; and there is not a single one of these methods which is most earnest in securing legislation which shall provide that, if a prisoner does not respond to the efforts made to do something "for" him, he shall be imprisoned until he does. Under the old method he is discharged at the end of a fixed term, whether he is changed or not.

Boston, Mass.

W. F. S.

City and Regional Planning